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## Oil Prices Give U.S. 2d Largest Deficit in Trade

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (WP).—The United States recorded its worst trade deficit in history last year as the sharp rise in prices overcame the beneficial impact that two devaluations of the dollar had on exports, the Commerce Department reported today.

It said that imports exceeded exports by \$3.07 billion in 1974, although the value of exports was nearly as big as in 1973, and the nation had its record deficit of \$6.44 billion.

In 1973, as the effects of the 1971 and 1973 dollar devaluations were felt, and before oil-exporting countries boosted their prices, the United States recorded a trade surplus of \$1.35 billion.

Commerce Secretary Frederick Dent said in a statement: "Without the burden of tripled petroleum import costs, our trade account would have been in surplus by \$14 billion."

The balance of trade is one of the most important indicators of the international health of the American economy. But the dramatic increase in oil prices has confused the meaning of long-term deficits in the trade balance.

Normally, a deficit indicates that a nation is producing goods the world does not want or not enough of the goods the world does want; a surplus generally indicates the reverse.

By almost any calculation, if it were not for the unprecedented oil-price rises between October, 1973, and last month, the United States would now be showing near-record trade surpluses for 1974—even if it had substantially increased its oil imports.

But U.S. oil imports were lower last year than in 1973. According to a separate Commerce Department report, the nation imported 2.23 billion barrels of oil in 1974, compared with 2.31 billion barrels in 1973.

But in 1974, the United States paid \$24.5 billion for imported oil, compared with \$17.7 billion the preceding year. That works out to a price of about \$3.37 a barrel in 1973 and \$11.02 in 1974.

The Commerce Department reported that in December imports exceeded exports by \$605 million. That compares with a trade surplus of \$657.5 million in December, 1973.

Exports declined from \$9,061 billion in November to \$8,729 billion in December.

Prohibition. The intelligence agency is prohibited by its 1947 charter from internal security functions.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., saying that there is a "whisper" that a veto will be permitted, immediately named the panel's members.

Sen. Mansfield said that he would give preference to young attorneys and his list includes the names of two who won election in November. They are Sen. Gary Hart, 37, of Colorado, and Robert Morgan, 49, of North Carolina.

The others are Sen. James Buckley, 40, of New York, and Sen. Charles McClellan, 40, of Idaho, who is a member of the House of Representatives.

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PARIS VISIT—President Anwar Sadat with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing at Orly Airport yesterday after Egyptian leader arrived for talks with French officials.

## Chances for Peace 'Better Than Ever' Giscard Optimistic in Toast to Sadat

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Jan. 27 (WP).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing toasted visiting Egyptian President Anwar Sadat tonight and said, "The chances of an equitable (Middle Eastern) settlement for all countries involved are better than ever before."

In his toast at an Elysée Palace dinner, the French leader provided no detailed explanation for his assertion, which contrasted with recent reports that privately he was pessimistic about the Middle East.

Rather, he cited the "diplomatic activity displayed over the past year," an apparent allusion to U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's peacemaking efforts. And in the same key phrase he credited his Egyptian guest with a leading role in improving the chances for settlement.

He added that France, "in the past six months," roughly equivalent to his own time in office, had "provided the impetus for certain objective realities."

That periphrase apparently was meant to describe the French President's controversial espousal of Palestinian nationhood epitomized by the handshake last fall between French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues and Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat.

Terms of Settlement. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing defined a settlement's terms as involving the recovery of Israeli-occupied Arab territory, the "right" of the Palestinians to "have their own country" and the "right of Israel to live, like all states of the region, in sure, recognized and effectively guaranteed frontiers."

He "happily noted" Mr. Sadat's willingness to conclude a peace treaty with Israel, one of the many moderate statements the Egyptian leader made in a series of interviews granted French newspapers, radio and television.

The Apex fare, as it is called, aims at the competing charter companies' market and will be held to about half the price of a normal economy-class round-trip ticket.

GENEVA, Jan. 27.—First-class and economy fares on scheduled flights across the North Atlantic will go up by about 10 per cent April 1 under an agreement concluded by 80 airlines here today. Special excursion rates will be slightly reduced.

The International Air Transport Association announced that the North Atlantic carriers had also agreed to include the individual excursion fare for booking and payment 60 days in advance of the flight, originally proposed last summer but dropped because of several airlines' resistance.

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## Soares Gives Warning Of Possible Civil War

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, Jan. 27 (NYT).—The Socialist party warned today of a possible civil war in Portugal if democracy were abandoned as a result of "an anti-democratic escalation by the Communists."

The warning came from Foreign Minister Mario Soares, the Socialist party secretary-general, after he said at a news conference that the country "has a right to know where it is going."

He proposed a new agreement among the government parties and the armed forces setting out the country's future as a way of ending the bitter fight between Communists and moderates that in the past few weeks has produced one of the country's worst crises since the military overthrow of the old regime last April 26.

Mr. Soares' proposal was accepted by Alvaro Cunhal, the Communist party secretary-general, at his own news conference a few hours later. Mr. Cunhal emphatically denied that his party had any anti-democratic intentions and made it clear that he thought the Socialists were playing the game of reactionaries and fascists who had been defeated in the April revolution and were now plotting a comeback.

With the acceptance of the Socialist proposal by the Communists, the tension here eased somewhat, but the danger of a clash persisted as both parties maintained their calls for street demonstrations Friday. The Socialists had called theirs first as a way of protesting the recent Communist-backed law imposing a single labor confederation in Portugal.

Mr. Cunhal denied the Socialists' charge that his forces were planning a counterdemonstration, pointing out that they were assembling in a different place and at a different hour.

Mr. Cunhal said his demonstration would be that of the working class. He said with an ironic smile that the Socialists might also have workers but would also draw reactionaries, including "ladies who will leave their fur coats at home."

For both the Socialists and the centrist Popular Democratic party, which also warned of a grave crisis for democracy, the labor law virtually assured the Communists monopoly control of the labor unions. It is part of an "anti-democratic escalation," Mr. Soares feels, because it follows efforts by the Communists, in the view of their rivals, to assume commanding positions in other key sectors of national life as well.

Power Play Seen. The Socialists contended that a so-called agreement among the parties and the military was needed because the old pact had been broken by a Communist power play that had been abetted by the armed forces. In the meantime, Mr. Soares confirmed that the Socialists were staying in the government.

The Socialists were understood to fear that if they and the centrist broke up the coalition, the way might be opened for a leftist dictatorship of the type known as "popular democracy" in Eastern Europe.

At least 20 persons were injured in the explosions. The IRA men began the bombings in Londonderry, then shifted to Manchester and then to London in a 13-hour period.

The London target, shortly before 7 p.m., was Gresham, a military tailoring establishment off the Bond Street shopping center. Scotland Yard said that there were no casualties, but that the bomb caused extensive damage to the front of the store, which supplies uniforms to British officers.

A Scotland Yard spokesman said that police were checking a report that an anonymous caller had telephoned a warning to a London newspaper shortly before the blast.

The blast took place less than three hours after 19 persons were hurt, none seriously, when a powerful firebomb went off in the basement of Lewis's department store in Manchester, 200 miles northwest of London.

Londonderry, Northern Ireland's second largest city, was rocked at noon by three blasts in rapid succession along Shipquay Street, a major shopping thoroughfare. One man was hurt.

A Chinese restaurant, then a bank and a café erupted in smoke and flames from the explosions, sending a shower of glass into the street and causing heavy damage. British Army troops found a fourth bomb and defused it.

IRA sources had said last week that a cease-fire was due to take effect this past weekend, but a snar apparently developed over an IRA hunger strike in an Irish prison.

Seventeen IRA men held in a prison 50 miles southwest of Dublin are striking for better visiting, medical and educational facilities. The IRA's political party, Sinn Féin, issued a statement saying that "something must be done quickly for these men" but it stopped short of making the cease-fire conditional on government action.

Sean O'Brady, the Sinn Féin spokesman in Dublin, said that the plight of the hunger strikers "must of necessity have an impact on moves toward a cease-fire."

Now the Ford administration is preparing a request for a \$300-million supplementary military appropriation for the Saigon goal. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



WARNING—Portuguese Foreign Minister Mario Soares at press conference in Lisbon in which he warned of risks of civil war unless democracy was allowed to develop.

## Awaited Truce Is Held Up IRA Bombs Stores in Britain After Blasts in Londonderry

LONDON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—The Irish Republican Army reopened its bombing campaign in urban Britain today, hitting stores here and in Manchester and a coal gas plant outside London as part of an all-day assault that began in Northern Ireland.

At least 20 persons were injured in the explosions. The IRA men began the bombings in Londonderry, then shifted to Manchester and then to London in a 13-hour period.

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TWO YEARS LATER—Youngsters in Bien Hoa, South Vietnam, gather in a shattered dwelling to examine twisted motor tube of a missile fired by Viet Cong at nearby Bien Hoa airbase yesterday on second anniversary of cease-fire.

## Prices Rocket On Wall St.; Record Sales

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (UPT).

Prices of stocks boomed on the New York Stock Exchange today in a buying spree that pushed volume to a record of 32.13 million shares, up from the 31.73 million shares traded on Aug. 16, 1971.

The Dow Jones industrial average soared 26.05 points to 622.66 as major banks announced they were joining a reduction in the prime lending rate to 9.5 per cent from 9.75 per cent. Story Page 7.

## Le Duc Tho Belittles 'Threats' Hanoi, on Pact's Anniversary, Assails U.S. Saigon-Aid Plans

SAIGON, Jan. 27 (AP).—Le Duc Tho, who signed the Vietnamese cease-fire agreement with Henry Kissinger two years ago today, charged the Ford administration today with "giving a new path to the war" by urging additional military aid for the Saigon government.

In military action, Communist and government troops clashed along the Cambodian border, 55 miles west of Saigon. The Saigon command said 41 North Vietnamese and six government troops were killed, and two South Vietnamese A-1H bombers were shot down.

Speaking on North Vietnamese television to mark the second anniversary of the accord, Mr. Tho said the Ford administration was attempting to "intimidate the Vietnamese people" through military aid to South Vietnam and by "sending aircraft carriers and warships to the South Vietnamese territorial waters and putting U.S. troops stationed in Okinawa on alert."

"All these threats are of no avail to the Vietnamese people," Mr. Tho said. He said South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu must be overthrown because he has "scraped" the Paris agreement.

Mr. Tho and Mr. Kissinger were awarded the 1973 Nobel Peace Prize for their efforts in negotiating the agreement. Mr. Kissinger accepted the award, but Mr. Tho rejected it on grounds that the fighting in South Vietnam had not stopped.

Last week, Mr. Ford announced that he would ask Congress for an additional \$300 million in supplemental military aid, Congress had cut military aid for the fiscal year by half the administration's original request, to \$700 million. Mr. Tho called on the United States to end its support of Mr. Thieu.

"The present situation is... unfavorable for the United States and the Saigon administration. The U.S. imperialists have run into great difficulties in many aspects, both internally and internationally."

This was an apparent reference to military setbacks that the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong have dealt Saigon forces and problems in the United States generated by unemployment and inflation.

"How is the South Vietnamese situation to be settled now?" Mr. Tho asked. "This is a question confronting U.S. imperialism and the Saigon administration. There (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



But Fail to Gain Majority

Democrats Win Most Seats in Thai Vote

By Fox Butterfield

BANGKOK, Jan. 27 (NYT).—The moderate, middle-of-the-road Democrats, Thailand's major opposition party, won the largest number of seats in yesterday's

election for the new National Assembly. But the Democrats fell far short of the majority needed to choose a premier and it was unclear whether they could succeed in putting together a coalition

with the other, smaller centrist parties. According to unofficial returns, the Democrats won 71 of the total of 269 seats in the lower house (135 would be required for a majority).

Conservative Coalition

It appeared equally possible that the four major conservative parties, which between them won 108 seats, might be able to form a coalition, if they could persuade some of the tiny independent parties to join them.

Knowledgeable Thai politicians and journalists said that negotiations between the two major blocs, moderates and conservatives, and the independents, had already begun.

The election was to replace the interim government that was appointed by King Bhumibol Adulyadej after student demonstrators toppled the military regime of Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn in October, 1972.

While the indecisive outcome today raised no one's hopes, respected Thai leaders suggested that it was actually another important step in Thailand's cautious, often confused advance toward democracy.

"I am rather heartened," said Paey Ungphakorn, the rector of Thammasat University.

In his view, the key development was that the four well-financed conservative parties were not able to sweep the election, as many Thais had thought they could.

The conservative parties—the Social Justice, the Thai Nation party, the Social Agrarians and the Social Nationalists—represent the old business, military and bureaucratic elite which has ruled Thailand since the end of absolute monarchy in 1932.

Invitation to a Coup

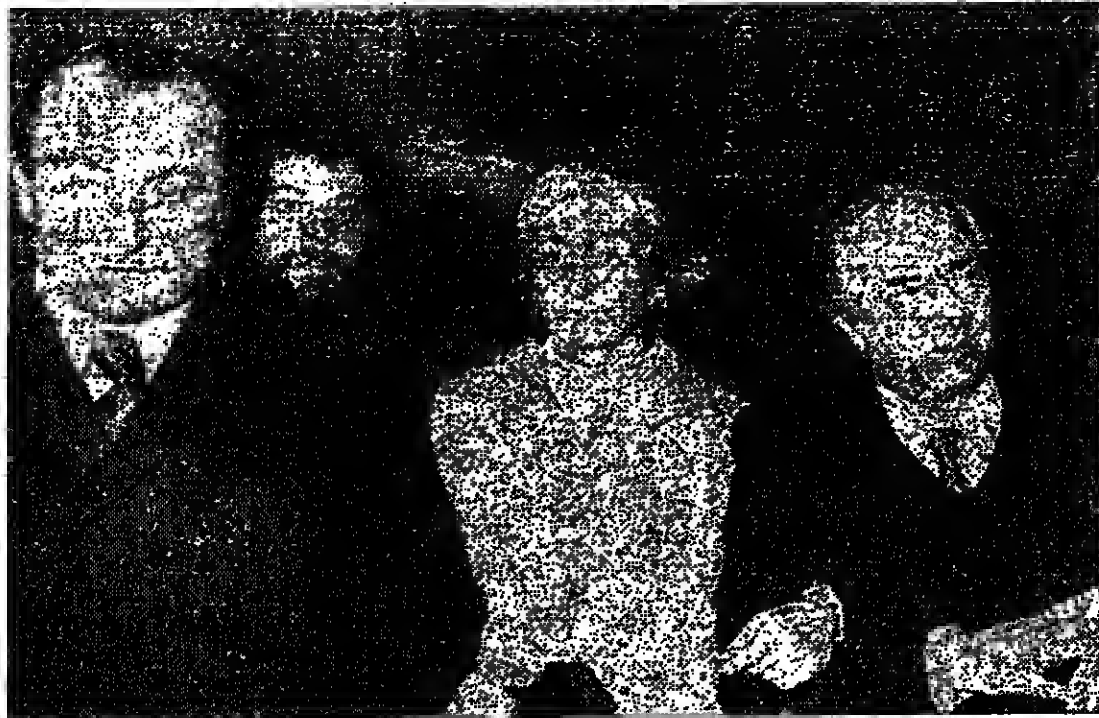
Some other Thais were not as optimistic as Mr. Paey, fearing that no party would be able to put together a coalition and that any government will now be unstable, inviting a possible coup by the still powerful military.

The Democrats' leader and their candidate for premier should the party be able to form a coalition is Seni Pramot, a 69-year-old lawyer who was educated at Oxford and is considered strongly pro-American.

Mr. Seni said that he hoped to form a coalition with the moderate Social Justice party, headed by his brother, Kukrit Pramot, and the slightly left-of-center New Force party, made up of intellectuals and young technocrats. But those two parties won only 30 seats between them, which would still leave the Democrats 24 seats short of the necessary majority.

Some more radical parties, the Socialist party of Thailand and the United Socialist Front, which advocate closing the American bases and Socialist control of business, won 36 seats.

A total of 42 parties were represented in the election.



ROME ARREST—Adele Faccio, member of the Italian Radical party, grasps arm of Socialist Deputy Loris Fortuna as she is led away by plainclothes policemen, at left, after arrest Sunday at pro-abortion rally in Rome. She was charged with procuring clients for an illegal abortion clinic that was set up by the Radical party in Florence.

Leader of Abortion Drive Arrested in Rome

ROME, Jan. 27 (AP)—Adele Faccio, Italy's leader in the fight to legalize abortion, was arrested yesterday on a theater stage before an audience of 3,500 as the country's first abortion congress ended.

Two policemen of Rome's political squad stepped onto the stage where she sat. She asked them for the arrest warrant, which charged her with being an accomplice in procuring clients for abortion. She read it at the microphone and said:

"I am proud to enter those prisons where so many companions are pining."

The 52-year-old high school teacher—an anarchist and mother who never married—raised a clenched fist in the anarchist salute. Thousands of hands were raised in support in the audience. Some started singing an anarchist hymn, but they were soon silenced.

Marco Pannella, a civil-rights advocate, had earlier instructed the audience to be silent so that not a single word or motion on the stage would be lost.

Arrest Urged

Then Mr. Pannella urged the two officers to go ahead and arrest Miss Faccio, "unless you want to commit the crime of failing in your duty."

A Florence judge had last week issued the warrant for Miss Faccio's arrest after she claimed responsibility for setting up an abortion clinic in the Tuscan city. Miss Faccio had announced that she would attend the closing of the abortion congress and wait for police there.

She will be transferred from a Rome jail to Florence to join a gynecologist and the secretary general of the small Radical

party, who were arrested earlier this month after police raided the abortion clinic.

The clinic was run by the Italian Committee for Sterilization and Abortion, whose president is Miss Faccio. The committee was established last year with the aim of setting up medical centers in Italy to provide safe and cheap abortions.

The Radical party, a group with no representatives in Parliament, has provided financial help to the abortion group.

Loris Fortuna, a Socialist dep-

uty who spearheaded the legalization of divorce in Italy in 1971, accompanied Miss Faccio to the prison. Before her arrest, Mr. Fortuna had announced that he will submit a bill to parliament proposing free abortion as part of the state medical care system.

Such a bill would be far more liberal than similar ones drafted by various leftist parties. However, there is great opposition from the Catholic Church and Premier Aldo Moro's dominant Christian Democratic party.

pre-1967 borders, Mr. Goldis said. The state radio broadcast quoted the geologists as saying it would take several years before it was known if the Ramallah oil reservoirs definitely existed.

An oil field that size could supply Israel with 100 times the oil it now uses annually, the radio said.

Israel pumps 55 per cent of its oil from the captured Egyptian wells at Abu Rodels in the Sinai Desert. The remainder, according to foreign reports, comes from Iran and Israeli officials have not denied the reports.

Very Positive Results

In discussing the Ramallah oil exploration, Mr. Druckman said that laboratory tests of the earth cores extracted in test drilling showed "very positive results that might result in production of about 7 billion barrels of oil."

While stressing that the findings were still preliminary, the geologist noted that oil had been discovered in Syria under similar geological conditions.

Mr. Druckman said that his team has recommended additional drillings in the Ramallah district as well as in various places in Israel.

This is the first time that a possible oil strike has been made in the occupied areas, although Israel has found limited quantities in the northern Negev.

Egyptian Armor Nearing Canal, Israel Reports

TEL AVIV, Jan. 27 (NYT).—Reports that Egyptian armored columns have been advancing toward the Suez Canal in the last few days have reached military headquarters here.

Defense Minister Shimon Peres informed the Cabinet of the reports at its weekly meeting in Jerusalem yesterday.

Some Israeli officials speculated that the Egyptians may be reinforcing their positions in the Canal Zone to heighten their nuisance value during expected negotiations for another interim settlement in the Sinai. U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is due in the region early next month.

But other officials here said that they did not know whether the move had political implications. It could be merely a rotation of units in the Canal Zone, they said.

The troop movement, described as "limited," reportedly was confined to one sector of the canal. It did not violate the separation-of-forces agreement, which put no limit on the size of Egyptian forces on the west bank of the canal.

Cypriot Leaders Continue Talks, Without Progress

NICOSIA, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot leaders met for three hours today in their continuing attempt to negotiate on problems between the two communities. A communiqué indicated that they made little headway.

The communiqué said that the two negotiators, Glafkos Clerides for the Greek Cypriots and Rauf Denktaş for the Turkish Cypriots, "had a general exchange of views on matters on their agenda." It said that they would meet again Friday.

UN sources said that at their meeting today Mr. Denktaş and Mr. Clerides again discussed prospects for reopening Nicosia International Airport, but that there were no signs of a positive outcome. The sources said that they also discussed the living conditions of some 24,000 Greek Cypriots living in the Turkish-occupied north and a similar number of Turkish Cypriots in the south.

Evacuation from the British base at Akrotiri to the Turkish mainland was completed today. A British spokesman said that about 8,400 refugees had been airlifted to Turkey since the operation began 10 days ago.

Meanwhile, a first contingent of 760 of the evacuated Turkish-Cypriot refugees returned today to the Turkish-controlled sector of the island. Turkish-Cypriot sources said that they would be resettled in homes and farms abandoned by Greek Cypriots in the north of Cyprus.

U.S. View on Parley

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP).—The United States and other industrial powers have "made good progress" toward a unified energy policy but they are still short of the solidarity needed for a major conference with the oil producers, the State Department said today.

Press officer Robert Anderson said "no decision has yet been made" on when the United States would agree to participate in the next step leading to a major consumer-producer conference.

However, he said, "Progress is being made and I think will be excellent."



United Press International

THAI PARTY LEADER—Seni Pramot, head of the Democratic party, which won the most votes in Sunday's election for a National Assembly in Thailand, shows sample ballot while delivering campaign speech Saturday.

News Analysis

U.S. Is Seen Facing Decisions On Its Indochina Policy Soon

(Continued from Page 1)

ernment. As Mr. Ford put it, the extra money is important for the Saigon army's morale as well as its fighting capability.

Some Americans here carry the argument even further. One analyst predicted that if the bill does not pass, the North Vietnamese will assume that Washington can no longer significantly buttress South Vietnam, and will send its main-force divisions into large-scale action.

But in Washington liberal and not-so-liberal members of Congress fear that the \$300 million, or some share of it, will only deepen America's involvement in Vietnam and prolong the war. Some question the need for the money.

"It is very easy to make fun of the Americans," said a high-ranking Western diplomat here, "because their policy in Vietnam consists in not having one."

"The U.S. policy since the Paris accords is extraordinary," he continued. "To pretend that there is peace, and to pretend that this situation could last."

Aid and Prayer

An American diplomat, asked to define his government's policy since the Paris accords, smiled and then said, "Aid and prayer."

As viewed by senior diplomats, the United States would, broadly speaking, appear to have three options in South Vietnam and, to a certain extent, Cambodia, in light of political realities at home.

"The first would be to step up sharply the level of military and economic assistance to the Saigon and the Phnom Penh governments. In the case of Cambodia, this might mean a heavy airlift from Thailand by the U.S. Air Force.

In the case of South Vietnam, where the government's position is still fairly firm, it would mean an accelerated pace of deliveries of munitions and weapons.

The end result of such a policy would be to enhance the two governments' military capabilities and, possibly more important, reassure them of American support. Such a policy would also reverse a slow trend to disengagement.

2d Choice

The second option, as sketched by knowledgeable officials, would be to push the Saigon and Phnom Penh governments firmly in the direction of negotiations to end the war and build solutions on the model of Laos, where a coalition government holds power.

In Phnom Penh, American officials say that the recent United Nations vote saving the Lon Nol government's seat has generated momentum for negotiations. But there is no sign that the Americans have made overtures to the leadership of the Communist-led insurgents.

In Vietnam, the Communists continuously clamor for "strict" implementation of the Paris agreements, which, in contrast to the situation in Cambodia, at least provide a framework for political talks. There is no doubt that, in the last two years, it has been the Thieu government that has been most reluctant to fulfill the political clauses of the agreements.

But the Communists have been extremely vague about what they

mean by "implementation." And, lately, they have demanded that the U.S. make a condition for negotiations.

Political Solution

There is no assurance that a political "solution," if one could be reached, would turn out favorably for the Vietnamese state that the United States has supported for more than two decades.

The fragmented "nationalists" might eventually crumble before the disciplined Communists. Somewhat paradoxically, the negotiation option would inevitably entail renewed American involvement, to twist arms and hammer out details. And men who claim to understand Mr. Kissinger's thinking on Indochina say that it is this prospect, as much as anything else, that motivates him from pushing for negotiations.

Mr. Kissinger is steeped in more urgent issues revolving around a fragile relationship with the Soviet Union and China, the Middle East and the sagging world economy. And he has described his own involvement in the protracted Vietnam negotiations as a squandering of energy and resources when other problems needed tending.

Post-Paris Policy

Moreover, a cornerstone of America's post-Paris Vietnam policy—to the extent that one exists—has been to turn over decision-making and diplomatic initiative gradually to the South Vietnamese. (In Cambodia, however, the Americans sometimes seem to be quarantining the war.)

To some, this is what Mr. Kissinger's well-known "decent interval" in South Vietnam is all about: letting the Saigon government pick its own way alone.

And so, many diplomats here believe that the Ford administration will simply pursue its third "option"—more of the same. Aid will slowly decline. The killing will continue. The United States will not intervene, politically or militarily.

A European diplomat agreed that this was the most likely course—unless Congress imposes another—and added: "And South Vietnam will become a sort of Cambodia." By that he meant that the Saigon government's military position will slowly deteriorate, as it has already.

Hanoi Assails U.S. Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

are only two ways: either to implement the Paris agreement seriously—and this is the best choice—or to continue the war, only to end in failure again.

"U.S. imperialism is doomed to failure," he said.

Tanker Runs Blockade

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 27 (WP).—The last ship in a small convoy of tankers and ammunition barges arrived here this morning after having sustained considerable damage running an insurgent blockade of the Mekong River.

The ship, a small coastal tanker named Bayon Trader, carried a cargo of aviation gasoline. Its hull and superstructure bore the marks of three separate fires as well as several rocket, bullet and shrapnel holes.

Since Dec. 28, only two petroleum tankers and four barges, carrying a total of 4,700 tons of ammunition and 3,600 cubic meters of gasoline, have reached the capital. Before the current insurgent offensive began Jan. 1, three and sometimes four far larger convoys used to make it up the river every month.

Phnom Penh is dependent on the river supply route because the insurgents have blocked all roads leading to the capital.

Outstripping India, Bangladesh

Economists Report Pakistan Best Off on Asia Subcontinent

By Bernard Weinraub

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, (NYT).

—Three years after the breakup of Pakistan, this nation has unexpectedly emerged as the most economically buoyant on the Asian subcontinent.

A substantial flow of oil money from the Middle East, lucrative export earnings, stepped-up agricultural development and, crucially, an absence of the wide spread hunger that has affected India and Bangladesh, have stirred tentative optimism among Pakistanis and foreign economists.

Like neighboring India as well as Bangladesh, Pakistan remains impoverished. Less than 20 per cent of the populace is literate. The per-capita income ranges between \$80 and \$110. Inflation in the last two years has reached 50 per cent. But Pakistan's population is increasing by 3 per cent a year—the nation is gaining 5,500 people a day—archaic education and a feudal, tradition-bound society have left Pakistan vulnerable and steeped in misery.

Rebound After War

Yet Pakistan proved economically resilient after the 1971 war, which saw the nation's eastern wing break away to create a new nation, Bangladesh. Despite this economic jolt and humiliation—and fears that Pakistan's viability was imperiled by new regional demands for autonomy—the nation has managed to pick up the pieces and move forward.

Foreign economists here—Europeans, Americans, those with the World Bank—are impressed. "It's much more hopeful than India or Bangladesh," said a European economist who has served nearly a decade in the subcontinent. "Given some decent weather and political stability, they'll be self-sufficient in food in two or three years. They have none of the hang-ups about asking for foreign aid."

"They have none of the ungodly restrictions that limit investment and production. You don't have people begging for licenses to expand their cement plants."

Little Hunger

The key reason for Pakistan's economic resilience lies in food production. Malnutrition is a problem, but there is a marked absence of widespread hunger in

the cities and scant threat of starvation. "We will see to it that nobody dies of starvation," says Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. "God forbid that a single person has to face that kind of situation."

Pakistan needs about 8 million tons of wheat a year to feed its population of 70 million. Last year its own production of food reached a record 7.5 million tons. Officials expressed disappointment that it was below the official goal because of floods, damage to two tunnels in the huge new Tarbela irrigation dam, and government policies that did not offer farmers enough money to sell food for urban market shops.

Surviving Drought

A drought that was perhaps the worst in 50 years has cut production 6.5 million tons for the agricultural year that will end in June. But Pakistan has already lined up about 1.3 million tons of food purchases from abroad, and Mr. Bhutto says the rest of the food imports needed will be arranged in the next few months.

Optimism about Pakistan's food situation is based largely on the \$12-billion Tarbela Dam, the largest earth and rock-filled dam in the world, which is expected to start providing irrigation this spring for cotton, rice and wheat fields that have been chronically short of water. Also, at least three large fertilizer plants are to open in the next three years.

S. Africa Rejects Call To Free Communist

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 27 (Reuters).

—Justice Minister James Kruger said today that he had rejected international and domestic appeals for the release of Bram Fischer, the jailed former leader of South Africa's outlawed Communist party, who is suffering from cancer.

The minister's announcement followed calls by Mr. Fischer's family for his release on the ground that his illness means that he no longer can be regarded as a threat to the security of the state. Similar appeals have been made by South African and international groups and politicians, including U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

A Political Problem for Beirut

Village Damaged by Israeli Evacuated by 1,500 Lebanese

By Juan de Onis

BEIRUT, Jan. 27 (NYT).—The village of Shuba, where Palestinian guerrillas decided to make a stand against Israeli raiders recently, is abandoned now. Most of the stone and concrete houses have been damaged by Israeli artillery.

The 1,500 residents driven from the village are Lebanese, not Palestinians. They have been given shelter in schools at Merj'Uyun, the nearest town under Lebanese Army control.

As the villagers were allowed to gather their belongings a week ago during a three-hour ceasefire arranged by the United Nations, Israeli soldiers looked down from heights a mile away across the border.

"This is the way we left Palestine," commented a Palestinian employee of a private relief organization.

At a school in Merj'Uyun, a Lebanese woman with several children, sitting on the cold concrete floor, said to a social worker: "I'm afraid we will never be allowed to go back."

A Problem for Lebanon

The evacuation of the village illustrates the political problem that Lebanon faces on the southern border with Israel, where Palestinian guerrilla raids and Israeli retaliation have turned the 50-mile-wide sector into the only active front in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

In the area there are about 30 villages and the large town of Bint Jafni that could suffer the same consequences as Shuba if they became centers of Palestinian guerrilla activity. Many of these have already

suffered Israeli shelling or raids and thousands of them have been blown up.

In Shuba, Lebanese A engineers who visited the village said that 166 of the village's 202 homes had been destroyed or were so badly aged by artillery that were not habitable.

The little village, sit among olive groves at the foot of an unpopulated mountain has become an issue for the all Lebanese political forces that support the Palestinian guerrillas and want non to join the "Arab" against Israel.

Top Leader

This includes university students in Beirut, Moslem Syrian, followers of the President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, militants of the nationalist Ba'ath movement, the Palestinians, whose 3 refugees in Lebanon are a financial political force.

But the most important Imam, Moussa Sadr, the glib leader of the Shites of Moslems in Lebanon, of the small farmers and layers of the south are fier of the Imam.

"Lebanon has to mobil force to protect the south Israeli occupation, and I y the first to sign up for m service in there is a n defense plan," the Imam declared.

The Imam, who was in Iran and France, said that the Palestinian refuge Lebanon have the right t ask Israel because intern al diplomacy has not e the refugees to return to homes.

All Lebanese political i make similar declaration support for the Palesti But whenever Palestin rilla actions lead to serie real trouble, politicians resenting Christian Comm banking, commercial inter tourism call for nonbelliger

Policy of Weakness

Pierre Gemayel, the lead the right-wing Phalangist is a spokesman for the lts. There is no way, he in a recent debate, for non's small army to w the more aggressive training to enable it to the Israelis. Therefore, h the best policy for Leban to remain militarily we to avoid confrontations could result in a loss of tory to occupying Israel

The Lebanese political ship has decided to trans problem to a meeting Arab League's Defense C to be held Feb. 5 in Lebanon will reportedly assurances of support if invades southern Lebanon

Suspension of Ralid

BEIRUT, Jan. 27 (NYT).—Lebanon was reported to be seeking a three-month moratorium on Palest operations from south Lebanon against Israel.

The government also wa to have asked Libya to Lebanon with French-made face-to-air Crotale missile fight off Israeli air raids.

Meanwhile the pro-govern newspaper Al Bayrak said that Amal's Palestine Liberation organization has ordered g las to pull back from pop areas in south Lebanon 15 days.

Both the Lebanese govern and the guerrilla lead withheld immediate comm any of these reports.

The pro-Libyan Beirut paper Al Shabab said the g ment has decided to mak three-month moratorium at a conference of Arab d ministers scheduled for F in Cairo.

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Beirut

# S. Is Said to Review Its Policy on UN

Financial Support  
Could Be Affected

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 22 (AP).—The United States has attacked recent UN resolutions and warned of eroding UN support, but has begun a review of its policies toward the organization and its affiliates, according to a high-ranking U.S. official.

The review was ordered after last General Assembly session, which Washington said had sided with South Africa illegally, and curbed Israel's right to self-defense on the Palestinian question, and which generally had been dominated by Third World nations and their Communist allies.

Officials in Washington and members of the U.S. mission are conducting the review, which will continue for weeks. It will determine whether American attitude and degree of financial support for UN should be changed.

Toughening of Attitude

Officials suggested that the review was part of an effort to serve the United States' position and not to be ignored and that a shift in attitude toward the UN was to be expected.

U.S. officials were reluctant to discuss details of the effort, saying that there were "no leaks" but acknowledging they were searching for a way to reverse current policy. An official explained, "Our aim is to get back to the original intent of the UN Charter, to the regulations and sense of fair play, which has been lacking recently." The U.S. desire for drastic reforms was clearly indicated in a statement made in the General Assembly on Dec. 6 by Ambassador John Scali. He proposed the increasing trend in UN toward adopting one-sided, unrealistic resolutions and disregarding, for the sake of "special interest groups," the charter and the rules.

Congress recently cut off American contributions amounting to \$100 million for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization until it reverses decisions barring Israel from some of its activities.

13 Agencies Involved

The U.S. review covers UNESCO and 12 other specialized agencies affiliated with the UN and military programs to which the United States contributes. For many of these, the United States is the largest single contributor, paying about 30 per cent of \$1,270,655,000 that all governments gave in a recent year. U.S. disapproval of Third World tactics in the Assembly elsewhere also appears to have affected its attitude toward UN aid agencies in the past. General Kurt Waldheim, who is seen by some officials as increasingly responsive to the aims and interests of a group of countries, has been dropping for some time but was renewed, it was said, by Mr. Waldheim's permitting the Viet Nam to open an office for consular services with UN aid agencies in Hanoi and what was said to be inaction in responding to recent incidents of terrorism.

## Miss Jail Garry Davis for Illegal Entry

PARIS, Jan. 22 (Reuters).—Garry Davis, self-styled world peace man, is serving a seven-day prison sentence here for crossing the Swiss frontier without valid entry documents, police said.

Mr. Davis, U.S.-born founder of the World Government Movement, which aims at abolishing nation-states, was arrested Friday after coming here from his home in France. Mr. Davis wears a "world passport" printed himself.



HORSEPOWER—Old-time cab moves through fog in Central Park in New York.

## To Halt Dependence on Costly Oil

### Maine May Try Wood Alcohol as a Fuel

By William Claiborne

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 22 (AP).—Maine energy officials are turning to wood alcohol as a future substitute fuel for automobiles, home furnaces and industrial power.

The source of the wood alcohol, or methanol, would be five million acres of diseased timberland in the northeast part of the state. A proposal sent to the State Legislature earlier this month is to adopt it.

Leaders of Maine's Senate and House said in interviews that they leaned favorably toward including research funds for the methanol project in a bill to control spruce trees' budworm disease, providing there is some federal and private support.

Robert Monks, the director of the state's Office of Energy Resources, said that he feels he has commitments from two Maine timberland firms to take part in the project and that he will approach the Federal Energy Administration about supporting a pilot methanol plant.

A \$10-million pilot plant can be built in 18 months, and after that wood alcohol would be used in state-owned vehicles and for heating state buildings, Mr. Monks said.

Later, Mr. Monks said, methanol—produced at a cost of 14 cents a gallon—would be marketed commercially for use by Maine's million residents who, according to studies, spend 20 per cent of their income on gasoline and home-heating fuels.

A 15-per-cent blend of methanol with gasoline can be used in "unmodified automobiles and the result is increased octane, more mileage and lower emission, according to studies by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology."

When more than 30 per cent methanol is used, the two fuels tend to separate, studies have shown. Pure methanol can be used after fuel-system modifications.

Axis Nations  
Maine's proponents of methanol point out that in 1935, 11 European countries consumed 180 million gallons of wood alcohol in 4 million vehicles, and that the Axis nations turned to it later in order to divert petroleum for use as aviation fuel in the war effort.

Maine would like some reduction in oil use, which is costly because the location of the state makes it uncommonly dependent on foreign petroleum, and because of recent national economic policy decisions.

Other factors that weigh heavily in Maine's policy on gasoline and heating fuel include the weather, a near absence of natural gas availability, domination of the automobile for want of mass-transportation systems and an increasingly depressing economic outlook.

"You can't find a state with more dependency on oil than us," said Mr. Monks. "If we don't find an alternative fuel, we face the relentless prospect of being utterly without the capacity of helping ourselves—where the necessity of life in the coldest damn place imaginable is controlled by foreigners," he said.

Buying foreign oil is nothing new to Maine. The state imports 86 per cent of its energy needs. But what is new is the cost to a state already skidding on thin ice economically: between 1945 and 1972, a barrel of crude oil dropped from \$1.80 to \$1.69; now it is up to \$10.50 a barrel, and, with the tariff imposed by President Ford, it will go to \$13.50.

"The \$3 tariff is almost twice as much as we were paying for oil two years ago. Maybe some other parts of the country can absorb that, but New England can't and Maine certainly can't," Mr. Monks said.

In the face of this dilemma, Maine in recent years has turned to a number of possible solutions and seemingly has been frustrated at every turn.

It considered building a huge tanker port—a plan which former President Lyndon Johnson scuttled—and a refining center, which attracted the wrath of environmentalists.

The state has turned to a possible gigantic tidal power generating project at Passamaquoddy Bay—where extraordinary high and fast tides would create energy—but the United States has poor relations on energy policy with Canada and Passamaquoddy extends into New Brunswick.

Maine then dusted off an old hydropower proposal for Lincoln Dickey in the northern part of the state, but, because it would flood woodlands all the way into Quebec, that idea has bogged down in diplomacy.

In its desperation, the state has considered other energy ideas, including chicken manure digesters that create methane gas and the use of seaweed to develop methane.

As a measure of their desperation, Maine officials even listened half seriously to proposals for windmills and bizarre perpetual-motion machines.

"We'll consider anything, because the prospects are so bleak. People may think we're smoking dope down here when we talk about some alternatives to petroleum, but we're serious," Mr. Monks said.

He and his staff are particularly serious about methanol. "One thing we have in Maine is trees," Mr. Monks said. "It's time to use some Yankee ingenuity and use the resource we do have. Obviously we can't survive up here on a dependence on domestic or foreign oil."

Ninety per cent of Maine is wooded land, Mr. Monks pointed out, and although much timberland is owned by large paper companies, full production is never realized. "The wood available to other markets, such as methanol, is infinite," he said.

Elections in N. Korea  
HONG KONG, Jan. 22 (Reuters).—North Korea will hold local elections Feb. 27, the North Korean news agency reported.

## As Liberals Get on Key Committees

### Senate 'Quiet Revolution' Weakens Old Guard

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP).

—Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., a key figure in a "quiet revolution" now going on in the Senate, put himself at the head of a liberal coalition and routed Democratic conservatives when the party's Steering Committee handed out committee assignments recently.

Sen. Kennedy thoroughly studied the rules, traditions and mathematical formulas governing appointments by the 18-member committee. Then he proceeded to get most of the most important new committee slots for liberals and freshmen and to defeat a move by an old rival, Sen. Robert Byrd of West Virginia, to put the deeply conservative Sen. James Alton of Alabama on the Judiciary Committee, which handles civil rights and criminal legislation, abortion, busing, school prayer and constitutional amendments.

The newly powerful group of Democratic liberals regarded the thwarting of Sen. Allen's bid as their No. 1 objective as the session opened. Sen. Alton has been labeled a "one-man wrecking crew on civil rights" by Northern Democrats.

Sen. Kennedy, working with Sen. Dick Clark of Iowa and others, also got two freshmen liberals—Sen. John Culver of Iowa and Sen. Gary Hart of Colorado—onto the Armed Services Committee to what he described as a move to "open up" that conserva-

tive committee to liberal influences. Later, another committee seat was added and it also went to a Northern freshman, Sen. Patrick Leahy of Vermont.

Tax Reformer Named

Liberals Clark and Joseph Biden Jr. of Delaware also got the vacant Democratic posts on the Foreign Relations Committee and tax-reform advocate Floyd Haskett of Colorado received the open post on the Finance Committee.

Then, in a move to add still more liberal strength to Finance, which handles tax, tariff and many economic matters, the Kennedy group created a new seat on Finance and gave it to William Hathaway of Maine.

Sen. Kennedy's victory is a new milestone in his recovery from the tragedy of Chappaquiddick and the embarrassment of his defeat by Sen. Byrd for the party whip job in 1971.

But in a larger sense, it is simply a part of the silent, almost unnoticed realignment of power relationships now going on in the Senate. Although not nearly as dramatic as the one now going on in the House, the Senate's "quiet revolution" is heading in the same direction.

For years, the South and its inner "clubs"—headed by the redoubtable Sen. Richard Russell of Georgia—ruled the Senate, but now the Southern lions have shrunk. As a result of recent Democratic victories, Northern Democrats, though not in control of the Senate as a

whole, are by far the single biggest grouping within it. They have become the dominant force within the caucus of 61 Democrats, of which they constitute nearly two-thirds.

Republican Help

With the aid of Republican liberals like Sen. Clifford Case of New Jersey, Charles Mathias Jr. of Maryland, Sen. Jacob Javits of New York and Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania, the Northern Democrats have a majority on many issues and they are moving to brush away the institutional barriers that could thwart the will of that majority.

One of the first moves was to assure that committees like Finance and Armed Services were "opened up" to liberals, and Sen. Kennedy, Sen. Clark and their Steering Committee coalition made a major step in that direction. Without such a move, tax reform could be strangled in Finance, as has often happened in the past. Now, at least, the reformers have a strong group on that panel, if not a clear majority.

Similarly, they still lack a majority on Armed Services, but their group is much bigger, which gives them a foothold to fight bigger arms budgets.

Another effort in the same direction was the solid backing within the Democratic caucus—the Republican caucus also gave endorsement—to force all committee hearings and bill-writing sessions to be held in open session, unless a committee votes to

close them for national security or other reasons. Spurred by a new spirit of reform engendered by Watergate, both caucuses were ready to proceed in this direction.

And the overwhelming 45-to-7 victory in the Democratic caucus for the creation of a new select committee to investigate spying allegations against the CIA and FBI is another sign of the trend. Although no one would state it openly, the vote simply meant that the caucus did not want to trust conservative old-line committees like Armed Services and Appropriations to ferret out alleged abuses which for years they have been responsible for watching but have failed to either expose or denounce.

## Salyut-4 Cosmonauts Study Sun on 16th Day

MOSCOW, Jan. 22 (AP).—Two Soviet cosmonauts, Lt. Col. Alexei Gubarev and Georgi Grechko, studied the sun with the aid of a telescope and diffraction spectrometer today, their 16th day aboard the Salyut-4 space station, Tass reported.

The spacemen have been aboard the lab for 240 orbits of the earth. The press agency said. There was no indication when they would re-enter their Soryuz-17 craft, docked to the lab, and return to earth. Today, Tass said, Mr. Grechko, the civilian flight engineer, filmed various formations of the solar atmosphere.

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For 'Unusual Foot Movements'

Two Italians Reprimanded in World Bridge

From Wire Dispatches  
HAMILTON, Bermuda, Jan. 27.—Two Italian players were severely reprimanded today by the World Bridge Federation after charges that they used unusual foot movements in the current world championships here.

They were so shaken by the reprimand that they postponed a crucial match with the North American team.

"Their nerves are shot to pieces," said their nonplaying captain, Sandro Salvetti, an hour before this afternoon's match.

The Italian team holds a strong lead after four days of play. They hold the world title.

The federation's board went into executive session for four hours today and, after hearing testimony from several witnesses, issued the following statement through president Julius Rosenblum of New Orleans:

"On Jan. 27 at 3:15 a.m., it was resolved, after hearing voluminous testimony, that Gianfranco Facchini and Sergio Zuchelli, members of the Italian Bermuda Bowl team of 1973, be severely reprimanded for improper conduct with respect to actions of Mr. Facchini moving his feet unusually and touching his partner's foot during the auction and before the opening lead."

The North American team, captained by Alfred Shelnoff of Los Angeles, had announced earlier that it would leave the tournament if the Italians were exonerated.

Later the team met for two hours, after which Mr. Shelnoff said, "The North American team endorses the verdict of guilty, but deplores the failure of the World Bridge Federation to bar this pair from further international competitions." The team then sat down to play the Italians.

Mr. Salvetti said at a press conference that he did not consider that the federation's finding amounted to a cheating verdict against the Italian pair.

The first to complain of the alleged signals was bridge enthusiast Bruce Keldan, 31, a correspondent for the Philadelphia Inquirer, who served as a monitor Friday night in the match between Italy and France. According to Mr. Keldan, Mr. Facchini tapped his partner firmly on the toes at key moments during six of the 18 hands played.

On Saturday afternoon, Tracy Denninger, 51, a Bermuda hotel manager and member of the Bermuda bridge team, reported four such foot movements by Mr. Facchini.

Johannes Hammerich, 50, a Venezuelan businessman and representative of South America on the executive committee of the World Bridge Federation, reported that he observed six such foot pressures during the nine hands he monitored.

The witnesses said Mr. Facchini each time pressed his toes down one, two or three times on those of his partner.

It agreed that Mr. Facchini kept his feet behind him during the play of the cards and that his foot movements could not possibly be accidental.

Bidding screens to isolate the players are being used in the championship for the first time to prevent signals being exchanged above the table.

Mr. Zuchelli and Mr. Facchini have compiled the best record in Europe in pair tournaments during the last two years, winning large cash prizes.

North America had been scheduled to meet Italy in a qualifying match yesterday. When Mr. Salvetti heard about the charges against one of his pairs, he petitioned for a postponement, because he felt his team was too upset to play at that point. This request was granted.

In yesterday's action, France defeated Indonesia, 17-3, and North America beat Indonesia, 20 to minus 2.

At approximately the halfway point in the qualifying round the standings are Italy 63, North America 53, France 46, Indonesia 25 and Brazil 19.

Yugoslav Newspaper Attacks On U.S. Increase in Severity

By Malcolm W. Browne  
RELGRADE, Jan. 27 (NYT).—Despite Yugoslavia's long-standing policy of "nonalignment," the anti-American tone of the country's controlled press has become even bolder than that in the Soviet bloc.

The newspaper reader here must assume that the United States is waging "a war of nerves" or worse against this country, involving direct military intimidation and even terrorism.

At the diplomatic level, such invective is rarely used. An American congressional delegation held cordial talks here recently on relations, including Yugoslavia's interest in buying U.S. weaponry.

Yugoslav officials visiting Washington have been discussing increased trade and other matters, and the president of the U.S. Export-Import Bank, William Casey, has been in Belgrade to look into U.S. financing of new projects.

President Ford sent word recently that he had accepted with satisfaction a Yugoslav invitation to pay a visit.

Despite such smooth official contacts, press criticism of the United States has been verging on the vitriolic.

"We're a little concerned," a diplomat said, "that sooner or later this very high-profile anti-American track is going to get somebody in Washington annoyed."

The American diplomatic community here has become so accustomed to the drumfire of press attacks that it rarely takes notice. But earlier this month, the embassy was sufficiently annoyed to take the unusual step of writing to the press agency Tanjug to complain of "imbalance" in its reporting.

Americans here have long accepted the fact that Yugoslav foreign policy, apart from a general interest in peace and détente, is opposed in nearly every particular to that of the United States.

But lately, Belgrade has been charging through its press that the United States, among many other things, has broken the Paris agreement on Vietnam.

Early in January, Tanjug carried statements or interviews from Hanoi, some of which are responses to American charges. But the charges themselves, or Washington's responses to Hanoi's attacks, are never published here.

Last Monday, terrorists at Paris's Orly Airport fired rockets that narrowly missed a tanking Israeli airliner but damaged a parked Yugoslav DC-9. There were conflicting claims by several groups for the attack, but police said the Israeli plane had probably been the target and that the terrorists had probably been pro-Palestinian.

But in Yugoslavia, there was immediate speculation that the United States had been involved. The Zagreb newspaper Vjesnik asserted that there was a good chance Washington had been behind the rocket attack, either to embarrass France or to drive a wedge between the Arabs and nonaligned countries like Yugoslavia.

The United States has also been accused lately of working with and for neo-Fascist interests in Italy and neo-Nazis in Austria against Yugoslav territorial or ethnic interests.

New Zealand May Cut Back Immigration

By David Lamb  
WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Jan. 27.—With 60,000 newcomers having settled in New Zealand in just over two years, the government is taking a hard look at its immigration policies and the strains they place on an increasingly troubled economy.

The influx has continued unabated since entry rules were tightened last April.

So far, any possible further tightening of regulations is only in the talking stage, but knowledgeable sources said the government is prepared to act if jobs become scarce, thus threatening the Labor party's commitment to continued full employment.

Of particular concern to the government is that a flood of jobless Australians, who have free access here, will pour into New Zealand. The fears are not unfounded, because Australia is suffering record unemployment, with over 3 per cent of the work force out of work.

In the early 1970s, New Zealand was welcoming about 10,000 settlers a year, about one in 10 of whom took advantage of subsidized transportation and other government benefits still used to entice immigrants. By 1973, the number had shot up to 26,000, and last year it reached a record 33,500.

As far back as March, 1973, the newly elected Labor government was showing concern that an unchecked flow of immigrants could hinder "New Zealand's orderly development as a nation."

It tightened the regulations for citizens of the British Commonwealth and standardized criteria for all immigrants.

The criteria, still in effect, require all immigrants to have an occupation, skill or qualification needed by New Zealand, to have a guarantee of employment and accommodation, to be between the ages of 18 and 45 and to have no more than four children.

The government then also ended the "white New Zealand" policy by welcoming qualified Asian and Pacific island immigrants and stopped "down raids" by Auckland policemen looking for illegal Asian immigrants.

© Los Angeles Times.

Japan Gives Leftist 20 Years for Killings

TOKYO, Jan. 27 (AP).—A Tokyo court today sentenced a former member of the United Red Army to 20 years in prison in connection with the group's killing of some of its members in a mountain hideout three years ago.

Mikio Aoto, 25, was indicted for taking part in the 1972 slayings of 12 members of the extreme leftist Red Army who reportedly had second thoughts about a coup attempt against the government.

New Paris Paper  
PARIS, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—A new daily newspaper, L'Imprévu, appeared here today. The paper, whose owners describe it as an organ of the popular left, said that it would publish an opinion poll every day.

Nutritionist Sees Okra Seeds As Untapped Protein Source

By Boyce Rensberger  
NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Okra seeds, usually unnoticed when eaten in the immature stage along with the green pod, could become a significant source of protein in many poor countries if harvested after maturity, according to a University of Rhode Island nutritionist.

If allowed to ripen on the plant, okra seeds become almost as big as lentils or soybeans and contain protein that, although of somewhat lower proportion, is equivalent in quality to that of meat or milk.

Another advantage cited for okra is that it grows on marginal land and in low-rainfall regions where other high-protein crops seldom do well. Okra, which is native to West Africa and widely known under its Bantu name of gumbo, is already grown in many poor countries that eat or export the immature pod.

Okra is now grown in many parts of Africa, India, Malaysia, the Philippines, Central America and the Middle East.

"If they would just let the okra pods ripen instead of cutting them off green and then eat the seeds themselves, many of the underdeveloped countries would have more protein," said Dr. Spiros Constantineides, professor of food and nutritional science at the university.

Dr. Constantineides specializes in identifying seldom-used sources of protein that can be developed into significant new human foods.

"People tend to think of okra like stringbeans—something to eat in the immature green pod stage," Dr. Constantineides said. "If these pods are allowed to ripen, there are big seeds which can be dried, pressed for oil and, most important of all, ground into flour."

The researcher said that an acceptable bread could be made by substituting okra flour for 10 per cent of the wheat flour, substantially raising the bread's nutritional value because of the okra's higher protein content and because of okra's high content of lysine, one of the amino acids that make up protein.

Because wheat flour is deficient in lysine, much of wheat's protein content cannot be absorbed by the body. By adding relatively small amounts of okra flour, however, the additional lysine improves the biological availability of the wheat protein.

Dr. Constantineides, who reported his findings at a recent meeting of the International Congress of Food Science and Technology in Madrid, said he demonstrated the nutritional value of okra in feeding studies on rats.

Rats whose sole protein source was ordinary corn failed to gain weight and showed signs of protein malnutrition after a month. When okra seeds were substituted for the corn protein, the rats recovered quickly and began gaining weight. The rate of recovery was comparable to that of rats fed milk protein, casein.

Senator Confirms That FBI Bugged Dr. King in 1964

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (NYT).—Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., confirmed yesterday that the Senate Watergate committee had obtained evidence that the FBI used electronic listening devices against the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. during the 1964 Democratic National Convention.

Appearing on the ABC television program "Issues and Answers," Sen. Baker said he "sat in" on an interview between Senate Watergate investigators and Leo Clark, former agent-in-charge of the Atlantic City, N.J., field office of the FBI, in which Mr. Clark said the electronic surveillance of Dr. King was conducted for the late President Lyndon Johnson.

Independent sources on the now defunct Senate Watergate committee confirmed that Mr. Clark said the electronic surveillance of Dr. King had picked up congressmen, senators and Robert Kennedy, then attorney general, in their private conversations with the civil rights leader.

Sen. Baker said the content of the interview with Mr. Clark had not been made a part of the final Watergate report because "it was not involved in the '72 presidential campaign."

Gap Is Reported In Orly Security

PARIS, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—A photographer and a reporter of the weekly news magazine L'Espresso said yesterday that they drove a service truck within yards of an Israeli El Al airliner at Orly Airport without being challenged by police.

Their drive, illustrated with photographs in the magazine's latest edition, occurred 24 hours after Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski announced tighter security measures at French airports following two Arab guerrilla attacks within one week at Orly.

The two slipped through a service door at Orly's west terminal, commandeered a truck by saying that they were going to a plane parking spot called "Mike Five" and drove unchallenged up to an Israeli El Al Boeing 707 returning for a flight to Tel Aviv.

Bolivian Tin Miners End 2-Week Strike

LA PAZ, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—More than 5,000 tin miners, who had declared a "free territory" in Bolivia's isolated highland plateau, today ended a two-week strike after reaching tentative agreement with the government.

The miners struck after the government of President Hugo Banzer closed four radio stations for allegedly broadcasting subversive propaganda against the government.

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WHERE THERE'S A WILL...—An employee of a house moving company bending a traffic sign to clear the way for a house and piled up traffic to move on a road near Orange Park, Fla. Otherwise the sign would have cut off awnings.

Obituaries

Baron Silvercruys, 82, Belgian Ex-Envoy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP).—Baron Robert Silvercruys, 82, the Belgian ambassador to the United States from 1945 to 1955, died Saturday at his home here.

He first served at the Belgian Embassy here as an attaché in 1918 and was secretary of the Belgian delegation to the Washington Conference in 1921-22.

After four years as private secretary to the Belgian minister of foreign affairs, Baron Silvercruys returned to the Belgian Embassy in Washington as counselor.

He was with the Belgian Legation in China in 1923-31, at the Belgian Embassy in London for five years and was minister and ambassador to Canada from 1937 to 1945.

He was his country's delegate to San Francisco at the 1945 international conference, which drew up the United Nations Charter.

In 1953, he married the former Rosemary Turner McMahon, the widow of Sen. Brian McMahon, D-Conn. She survives the baron.

Rep. John Kluczyński

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP).—Rep. John Kluczyński, 73, D-Ill., died today, his office announced. He was chairman of the Transportation Subcommittee of the House Public Works Committee.

He also was chairman of the select committee which ran the House restaurants. He had been in the House since 1950.

Fritz Selbmann

EAST BERLIN, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Fritz Selbmann, 75, a former East German deputy premier, who fell into disfavor in 1958, died last night, the newspaper Neues Deutschland reported today.

Mr. Selbmann, a veteran Communist who spent 11 years in Nazi jails and concentration camps, was vice-president of the National Writers Association.

He became minister of industry in 1949, joined the party's Central Committee in 1954 and was appointed deputy premier the following year.

He lost his posts when it was alleged that he gave indirect support to a faction that opposed the late party leader Walter Ulbricht.

Toti dal Monte

TREVISO, Italy, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Toti dal Monte, 81, a major operatic soprano of the 1920s and 1930s, died yesterday at a hospital in nearby Zivie di Soligo.

She had been suffering from a circulatory disease.

Miss dal Monte made her operatic debut at age 17 and reached fame in 1925 as Glia in Verdi's "Rigoletto," conducted at La Scala by Arturo Toscanini.

Toscanini kept her at La Scala for 10 years. She also sang at the Metropolitan in New York, Covent Garden in London and other opera houses in Berlin, Tokyo and Melbourne. She retired in 1942.

Amin Dada

KAMPALA, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Ugandan President Idi Amin's father, Amin Dada, 75, died in a hospital here today.

Italy Anarchists Absent at Trial

CATANZARO, Italy, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—A group of 12 anarchists, accused along with 13 neo-Fascists of carrying out Italy's deadliest bomb attack since World War II, were absent from their long-delayed trial when it opened here today.

Lawyers for the 13 anarchists, who include former dancer Pietro Valpreda, said that they were absent to protest an appeals court decision to try them with the neo-Fascists. Under Italian law, accused defendants need not attend their trial as long as they are represented by lawyers.

Mr. Valpreda and the anarchists were arrested after 16 persons were killed and 88 wounded by a bomb in a Milan bank in December, 1969. The neo-Fascists were accused more than two years later of the same offense.

Faisal Sees Chase Head

AMMAN, Jan. 27 (UPI).—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia yesterday met David Rockefeller, board chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, Riyadh radio said. The radio, monitored here, said the discussion centered on methods of cooperation between Saudi Arabia and the American bank.

High Court Refuses to Hear Hospital Appeal on Abortion

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (NYT).—The Supreme Court refused today to consider permitting public hospitals to forbid physicians on their staffs to perform voluntary abortions.

In a brief order that contained no comment, the justices declined to listen to an appeal by Hale Hospital in Haverhill, Mass.

The hospital, run by the city, had enforced a rule that permitted abortions if they were necessary for medical reasons but barred so-called "elective" abortions.

The rule was held unconstitutional by the First U.S. Court of Appeals last summer.

Voting Districts

On another issue before the court, the justices laid down guidelines for federal courts in drafting new districting plans for state legislatures.

In a unanimous opinion written by Justice Harry Blackmun, the court declared that federal courts must use "higher standards" than state legislatures in rearranging the seats in legislatures to try to reflect more closely the population in each district.

The court ruled that, unless there were very strong reasons to justify it, a federal court should not set up any multi-member districts—in which the voters of a district select more than one member to represent them.

The court also ruled that federal courts must make a special effort to try to insure that the districts have equal population.

The court's decision came in a case involving a court-ordered plan for the North Dakota Legislature.

Offshore Oil  
In another case, the court formally agreed to rule before adjourning this summer on a dispute between the U.S. government and 12 Atlantic states over ownership of oil and other resources in the seabed off the Atlantic coast from Maine to Georgia. The court probably will hold a hearing on the case late next month.

Settlement of the court case probably is necessary before the government can go ahead with plans to lease vast sections of the offshore area for oil drilling. Under a tentative timetable, the government would lease the area in 1974.

Eight U.S. States Fight Oil Tariff  
BOSTON, Jan. 27 (AP).—Northeastern states agreed yesterday to challenge President Ford's oil import tariff in a suit expected to be filed this week in U.S. District Court in Washington.

In a meeting at the Massachusetts State House called by Attorney General Francis Bellotti, representatives of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania agreed to join in the suit with Connecticut, Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont and Massachusetts. Governors of these five New England states had voted last week to file such a suit.

Mr. Bellotti said the complaint would challenge the tariff as going beyond provisions for oil import licenses, fees authorized under the 1962 Trade Expansion Act. The suit will also contend that the tariff represents a presidential usurpation of congressional taxing powers and that it does not meet requirements of the Environmental Policy Act.

200 Lost in Dacca River  
DACCAR, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—More than 200 persons are believed to have drowned when a launch capsized after a collision with another boat in the Buriganga River, near Dacca, last night, police said today.

Controversial Diaries Deride U.K. Pomp

By Joseph Collins

LONDON, Jan. 27 (NYT).—The first installment of the diaries of the late Richard Crossman, a minister in Harold Wilson's previous Labor party administration, was published yesterday in the London Sunday Times.

It is uncertain whether the second installment will appear next week because the government objects to Cabinet secrets being made public. But after the first installment, British politics are unlikely ever to be regarded with the same awe in the public mind.

For instance, the traditional ceremony of kissing hands with the monarch on becoming a Privy Councillor has a strong medieval ring about it, until Mr. Crossman explains:

Description of Formality  
"I don't suppose anything more dull, pretentious or plain silly has ever been invented. For over an hour we were taught how to stand up, how to kneel on one knee on a cushion, how to raise the right hand with the Bible in it, how to advance three paces towards the Queen, how to move back 10 paces without falling over the stools—which had been carefully arranged so that you did fall over them."

At Buckingham Palace, "was this little woman 'in a beautiful waist, and she had to stand with her hand on the table for 40 minutes while we went through this ritualistic exercise. She was uneasy, she was uneasy," he wrote.



Richard Crossman

"Then at the end, informally broke out and she said, 'You all moved backwards very nicely,' and we all laughed."

On his next visit to Queen Elizabeth, he and a half dozen other ministers had a private audience with her. When Mr. Crossman, accompanied by his wife, entered the chamber for his 10 minutes, she talked, "as I am told she always does, about her corset."

He described how "two fat corsets, roughly the same color as the carpet, were lying at her feet." She talked about "how often people fell over the dogs," about the cows she had entered for a dairy show. Then she mentioned that Prince Charles was doing well in his school work.

All this took place in 1964. When Mr. Crossman was made minister of housing by Prime Minister Wilson, "Mr. Cross-

man's influence on Labor was already strong from his books on politics and deputy editorship of the N. Statesman, at which time, in 1970, after the Labor government fell, he became editor of the New Statesman. He died last April.

It is not his acute or humorous observations on ceremonial that has held up publication of the Crossman diary in book form. The Office of Security may be involved over descriptions of Cabinet meetings with Mr. Wilson. These could be embarrassing to the Prime Minister. So revelations, under the 30-year secrecy rule, have usually come to light when the persons involved are dead. Mr. Crossman also shed light on the power top civil servants.

Mr. Crossman's manuscript has been held more than six months by the book's publisher Jonathan Cape and Hamill Hamilton, for clearance by the government. Formally, the diaries rest with the Cabinet secretary, Sir John Gledhill. Sunday Times did not wait for it.

The first Cabinet meeting that Mr. Crossman attended dealt with the economic crisis. He wrote in his diary:

"There was an absolute farce to have George Brown [then minister for economic affairs] saying: 'Naturally, I won't want to be told, for fear of the information leaking, how serious the situation is. I want to be told, but I shall take them.'"

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## OPEC's Offer to Parley

The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries has offered to meet with the industrial states in a conference, broad in scope, to face a global economic crisis that "constitutes a growing threat to world peace and stability." The proposal, coupled with a decision to freeze oil prices for the remainder of this year, is statesmanlike and promising—even though the maintenance of current high oil prices constitutes a heavy burden on world economies.

But it should be noted that the OPEC has its own definition of the elements of the global crisis, and its own techniques for dealing with it—factors which the industrialized states must recognize and be prepared to meet. For example, charges that the prices set by the oil producers cause inflation and alleged threats that force might be used against oil-producing states are regarded by the OPEC as tactics that "create confusion and lead to confrontation."

Now, without getting into a chicken-and-egg discussion of the root causes of global inflation, there is no doubt that the abrupt and very high rise in petroleum prices has contributed greatly to increased costs in both developed and developing countries. That is a fact, not a "campaign," and it is a fact that must be taken into account in any serious bargaining that accepts responsibility for the world crisis. As for the threats, they have been blown out of all proportion; Mr. Kissinger has ruled out the use of force in combating oil price increases, although he naturally could not do so in the case of "strangulation" of an economy by manipula-

tion of oil supplies. And it cannot be forgotten that the Arab oil-producers used the boycott as a weapon in the October Mideast war.

As for techniques, the OPEC naturally prefers to deal with individual states rather than with a group with a common policy. This makes sense from the OPEC point of view, since their members are united, and it is easier to break a single stick than a tight bundle of them. And, by the same token, it makes better sense for the industrialized countries to form their own union, as Mr. Kissinger has proposed, than to make separate deals that might bring short-term benefits but a long-term weakness.

Such a union would not hinder genuine bargaining that would take the whole global context into account. Rather, it would assist such a process by clarifying the issues and giving some rationality to a meeting that might otherwise find the OPEC as a unified whole before a gaggle of nations competing for their favors.

In sum, it is necessary for both the industrialized states and those that produce little but oil to get behind the rhetoric of their public debates and to meet as members of a complex but interdependent world. The fact that each side represents certain aspects of that world also deserves recognition. It will be, in all probability, impossible to quench all the national pride and jealousies, fears and aspirations, that such a meeting would entail. But a reasonable degree of compromise by all the participants is essential.

## China: Unstable Stability

The first meeting in a decade of China's National People's Congress and the adoption of a new state constitution appear to codify the domestic political changes and the moderate trend that has prevailed since the reversal of the Cultural Revolution.

But, so far as any outside observer can tell, it has left unresolved the central question around which Chinese politics has revolved for almost two decades: the succession to Mao Tse-tung, now 81, and to Premier Chou En-lai, evidently the dominant figure behind last week's events despite his continuing convalescence at 76 from an eight-month illness.

The political role of the military continues to recede from the high point reached during the recovery from the chaos of the Cultural Revolution; fewer military names than before are among the men confirmed in office. The dominant role of the Communist party over both the military and the bureaucracy has been strengthened.

The one sure conclusion to be drawn from the meeting is the evidence of Premier Chou En-lai's adroitness and durability. Recently suspected to be under attack by "radical" elements in the Chinese Communist party, Premier Chou has shown that his long career, extending from his days in France in the early 1920s as a party organizer, could not be blown away merely by a shift in the ideological winds.

Today Premier Chou stands confirmed as the administrative head of a state that gives every evidence of productive vitality. For one thing, the promulgation of the new constitution, the fixing of party and government leadership, and the exhortations to unity may bring a halt to the disruptions that have been linked to a succession of "rectification" campaigns typified most recently by the drive to denigrate Confucius and the late Lin Biao.

### International Opinion

#### View of Chile

While the middle classes remain grateful to the junta for at least ending the economic and political anarchy which characterized the last months of the Allende regime, it is clear that unemployment and inflation are not aiding the military in their self-allotted task of eradicating Marxism among the working class. Worse, the acute poverty and hunger among at least the bottom 20 per cent of the population, as well as the regime's complete disregard for civil and human rights, have driven the Roman Catholic Church into an opposition that is no longer entirely tacit.

Meanwhile, the evidence collected by the Russell Tribunal in Brussels . . . serves to remind us what sort of regime this is: One which persistently resorts to torture and arbitrary exile, manipulates the education system, and maintains special military camps

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 27, 1900

SHANGHAI—As was long anticipated, the Chinese Emperor has been dethroned by a palace conspiracy. It is reported that the Emperor Kwang-su committed suicide last night, but the general belief is that he was murdered. The Empress Dowager has been elected as successor to the throne the nine-year-old son of Prince Tuan. His accession to the throne will be proclaimed on the Chinese New Year's Day.

#### Fifty Years Ago

January 27, 1925

LONDON—Not a single copy of "Sherlock Holmes" will be exhibited for sale in the Psychic Bookshop, which Sir Arthur Conan Doyle announced today would open next week. Only psychic literature and books dealing with spiritualism will be sold in the establishment, which is located only a stone's throw from Westminster Abbey.

For another, China is self-sufficient in oil—is in fact an oil exporter—and thus is insulated from the economic woes now troubling the industrialized world. Despite the Premier's insistence that China does not want to be a superpower, it is obvious that a country with some 800 million people will not be a supernumerary in world affairs.

First Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, who handled the November talks in Peking with Secretary Kissinger, undoubtedly is a leading candidate for the succession but, at 70, with a controversial political history, he can only be considered a transitional figure.

A contender with possibly more staying power is the newly named second deputy premier, Chang Chun-chiao, 65, who now is believed to be the unannounced secretary-general of the party. The young Shanghai radical, Wang Hsing-wen, retains the number three position in the party hierarchy that he received in 1973, presumably with Madame Mao's backing.

The balance of power between moderates and radicals in the party hierarchy is less clear than in the government, where moderates clearly dominate. Even less certain is the precise role now being played by Chairman Mao, who has not been seen in Peking since May, but has been receiving well-publicized visits from foreign dignitaries at his home in central China.

Long absences from the capital are not unusual for Mr. Mao. His picture and quotations—"Marxism without Mao," one observer noted—dominated the Peking meetings in any event. But his absence dramatized paradoxically how smoothly things can work without him—as long as he remains the ultimate authority—and how unpredictable the future undoubtedly will continue to be, so long as his succession remains unresolved.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI—As was long anticipated, the Chinese Emperor has been dethroned by a palace conspiracy. It is reported that the Emperor Kwang-su committed suicide last night, but the general belief is that he was murdered. The Empress Dowager has been elected as successor to the throne the nine-year-old son of Prince Tuan. His accession to the throne will be proclaimed on the Chinese New Year's Day.



## 'Will It Make Me Fat?'

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—Dr. Gustavo Molina of Chile has been a leading figure in public health in Latin America for years, a book of his is a standard text. He was not in politics in Chile. But as an interne he had roomed with Dr. Salvador Allende Gossens, and he was a lifelong friend. At Allende's request he came out of retirement in 1970 to administer a region in Chile's long-established National Health Service.

Molina is a grandfatherly man whose voice remains gentle, his manner detached as he describes what he experienced after the military coup in Chile. "I'm 64, I'm a survivor," he says. "I don't care about me personally, I said that to the military men."

On Jan. 8, 1974, "three gentlemen from the air force," as he puts it, seized him without notice in Santiago. They threw him on the floor of a station wagon with two other doctors, Giorgio Solimano and Reynaldo Martinez. They were taken to a prison camp called Teres Verde and kept together in a small room.

### Screams

On Jan. 14 the three doctors were taken to another place, with hoods over their heads, for questioning. An officer told Molina that he was suspected of "permitting para-military instruction in your building." Molina realized that he was talking about concerts and social and other meetings in the health center's cafeteria. As he tried to explain, he heard another prisoner screaming in pain.

Solimano was not tortured—his attitudes that to his age. His two roommates were. They were strapped under gymnastic "horses," beaten and given electric shocks. "Their lower limbs were paralyzed," Molina said. He added in a calm professional tone: "It must be a very low current, because the paralysis lasted only four or five days. I nursed them." Solimano's torture, when he finished, drank a glass of mineral water. "Giorgio," he asked the doctor, "will it make me fat?" The three doctors had tried to prepare themselves to behave "with dignity." So Solimano, a nutritionist, gave a careful reply on the effects of mineral water.

"If you ever find me outside, Giorgio," the torturer asked, "what will you do to me?" Solimano said he would do nothing—he was a doctor, he helped people. The torturer responded: "Don't you see? This is a profession, just like yours."

### Savage Behavior

Why have people behaved so savagely in Chile since the coup? The question puzzles Molina. It used to be such an orderly country, so law-abiding. And the change is not confined to the military.

The present director of health was very strict in 1961," Molina said. "My favorite student for years. He was a member of the Socialist party then. Now he has become a wild beast, asking the army to execute certain doctors."

Why? Why in Germany? I think the same type of ferocity developed in France after the revolution. It's like a cancer. Suppose tomorrow the left came to power in Chile. Would we be able to stop torture?"

Another important question is whether outside pressure helps the victims of torture and arbitrary arrest. Molina is convinced that it does, especially when it comes from the United States. He says that various expressions of U.S. concern were crucially helpful to him, notably

a committee sent to Chile by Sen. Edward Kennedy. He believes that Solimano was saved by the personal intervention of an American nutritionist, Dr. Nevin Scrimshaw of MIT.

No formal charges were ever made against Molina or the others. After months of confinement he and Solimano and Martinez were released. He found asylum in the Swedish, then the Colombian Embassy and got out to Colombia. He was interviewed during a visit to the United States, where he spent years of professional life and has many friends. He got his public health degree at Johns Hopkins.

The Chilean junta makes a practice of denouncing anyone who reports the use of torture as a criminal and conspirator. It may be well, therefore, to say that I sought an estimate of Molina from a man who was in the cabinet of Allende's anti-Communist predecessor in Chile,

## Ford: The Impossible

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—There is a lot of talk, some of it loose, about President Ford and the conservatives, and how he has lost them, once and for all, by his economic program. Concerning which, a few observations:

1. To say that one knows how a bad situation might have been prevented, or even to say that one knows how a bad situation might be set right, is not to say that an American chief executive can, or even should, attempt the logical plan. An example would be the stalemate in South Vietnam back in 1965-66. There were competent generals then saying: You can't win this war in this way. The alternative was the devastation of Hanoi, cutting off the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos, and blockading Haiphong. As the months went on and we didn't do this, it became progressively harder to do, and finally, psychologically and even militarily unthinkable. It was so with the Berlin Wall. It might have been struck down as illegal on the day after it was erected in 1961. What wouldn't have worked is for President Kennedy to announce that each day the U.S. Marines would dig down one brick, leaving Berlin without a trace of the wall on the 25th anniversary of its erection. It is so with the economic mess brought on by four Democratic Congresses, one Republican president, and a generation of liberal economists.

2. But it does pay, however unthinkable it may be to make the appropriate recommendations, to remind ourselves of what would in fact work. The atomization of Hanoi would in fact have worked to end North Vietnamese obduracy. It isn't something we would have done or should, at that point, have done. But the term "unthinkable" here is best used as a metaphor. We should precisely force ourselves to think what exactly it is that would cure a situation, however disposed we are to reject that cure. It would cure the evils we now suffer from if we insisted upon ourselves a commensurate austerity. I say commensurate, because there is some relation—these are figures entered as much in the ledger books of the saints as in those of the statisticians—between overindulgence,

and the requisite under-indulgence. If, for eight years, a people have voted themselves a couple of hundred billion dollars of services which they didn't pay for, then—using rough figures—they owe themselves a couple of hundred billion dollars of austerity.

3. How is austerity in the United States defined? Let us be entirely direct about it, not at the expense of oversimplification, but in quest of overstatement. If the budget were slashed by, say, \$40 billion a year, four years from now we'd be back in the registrar's good books. But what would be the means of doing this, and the tactical effect?

4. The federal government would have to withdraw substantially from its role as subsidizer of social services. This it should do in respect of the 31 states of the union whose own resources are above the national average. Pull out of education, health, construction: let such subsidizing as needs to be done be done in behalf of the 19 poorer states.

5. Now this will cause widespread unemployment with-out offsetting compensation. Benefits would need to be raised locally, by the individual states, and the cost of them would be palpable, because local taxes always are. The result would be a great crack in the wage-price structure. People would be willing to go back to work for \$1.50 an hour, but let them discover very quickly that they were earning a living wage.

6. That all this should sound like a parable is a measure of how far we have slouched toward the superstition that the universal enjoyment of plenty is primarily a problem in political-economic manipulation. For Gerald Ford to come forward and recommend what actually should be done would be as shocking as if a voice from the heavens were suddenly to startle the world by voicing the Ten Commandments, and promising hellfire for those who failed to heed them, or failed to repent that failure. A generation of mankind would be swept away.

And that, children, is why Gerald Ford cannot be expected to commit orthodoxy. He would be committing suicide.

## John Dornberg From Munich:

It is hard to say what Strauss really stands for politically except Franz-Josef Strauss.

MUNICH—A provocative question was raised here the other day during the seventh round of Franco-German wine and the fifth open-faced liverwurst sandwich at the Bavarian state government's New Year's reception for the press.

"What do Bavaria's Franz-Josef Strauss and China's Mao Tse-tung have in common?" Plenty, insisted one Bavarianologist who also dabbles in Sinology. Before elaborating, he held out his glass for an another refill.

Both have a penchant for Chinese food. In the case of Mao, one simply assumes it. In the case of Strauss, as those who have observed him in Bonn's "Asia" or Munich's "Hong Kong" restaurants, his favorite hangouts, can attest, it's a proven fact.

### Fear of Russians

Both are what West Germans call "full-blooded" politicians. And both also seem to have a common fear and dislike of the Russians.

But most important, both are chairmen of their parties: Mao of China's Communist, Strauss of Bavaria's Christian Social Union.

Now the two chairmen have met somewhere near Peking. Most Bavarians, presently preoccupied with the carnival and Fasching season, reacted to the meeting between Chairman Strauss and Chairman Mao with equanimity. But it left the rest of West Germany agog.

Going to China is, of course, no longer unique among Western opposition politicians eager to make headlines at home. Among West Germany's Christian Democrats, in fact, it has become so routine during the past year that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt recently expressed his annoyance at Chinese Ambassador Wang Chiu about all the attention being paid his political opponents.

But being received by Chairman Mao himself—well, that is clearly something else again. It demonstrates, Strauss was quick to point out to reporters, a stunning link around China last week, "that the Chinese take me seriously."

To be taken seriously is what Franz-Josef Strauss wants more than anything these days, for the chunky Bavarian is making a determined bid to become the opposition party's nominee for the chancellorship.

The prospect that he may get the nod at the party's nominating convention next spring gives chills to many people, though even his sharpest critics admit privately that a contest between Schmidt and Strauss would bring real life to what is otherwise a humdrum political scene.

Strauss's prospects have looked surprisingly good for a number of months—ever since his CSU, the semi-autonomous Bavarian wing of the CDU, scored a landslide 62-per-cent victory in Bavaria's state elections last fall. This week, back in China with the aura of having been taken very seriously indeed not only by Mao but Chou En-lai and their deputy, Teng Hsiao-ping, the prospects look even better. Strauss's China trip has added an entirely new dimension to West German politics.

Strauss, often as enigmatic as a Chinese fortune cookie, has been on the West German political scene for as long as anyone cares to remember.

Now nearing 60, he first made news in 1947 with the famous remark that "any German who takes a gun in his hand again ought to lose his arm." By 1956, the remark conveniently forgotten and two other cabinet assignments successfully completed, he became Konrad Adenauer's minister of defense.

His career has been punctuated by a series of scandals, the most infamous among them his involvement in the 1963 raid on the offices of Der Spiegel magazine and the arrest of its publisher and leading editors on bogus treason charges.

That marked him as a bogeyman of West Germany's embryonic democracy and he had to resign from the cabinet in 1963, ostensibly for having had to parliament regarding his role in the Spiegel affair.

His career seemed finished, but he returned as minister of finance during the grand coalition between SPD and CDU from 1966 to 1969 and has been a political power ever since.

That power derives primarily from the unique and ambiguous status of his CSU which dominates Bavarian politics and ac-

counts for nearly one-fourth of the opposition's seats in the Bundestag.

At present the Christian Democrats have their choice between Strauss as a candidate and three other contenders for the nomination, each more colorful than the other: Helmut Kohl, the CDU chairman; Gerhard Stoltenberg, the premier of Schleswig-Holstein; and Karl Carstens, the party's Bundestag floor leader.

The arguments against Strauss have been numerous.

There are, first of all, the scandals, one of which—the long forgotten Spiegel affair—has unearthed himself the other day, to the bafflement of his supporters and the delight of his enemies, in an interview with Esprit, a Bonn gossip magazine.

He is regarded as nationalistic and reactionary to the point where some see in him the apparition of a new Hitler, though it is hard to say conclusively what Strauss really stands for politically except Franz-Josef Strauss.

Finally, there is the fear among campaign managers that his rustic shirt-sleeved beer-drinking approach will raise too many hackles north of the "white-sausage line," that is the Main River.

But Strauss has always been different things to different people. When addressing industrialists in the north, he is soft-spoken. In private, he is devastatingly charming. He is certainly witty and has a sense of humor. Or what else do you call it when he describes England as "one of Europe's oldest democracies—next to Bavaria and Switzerland?"

And even his bitterest opponents grudgingly admit that he is highly intelligent to the point of being brilliant.

For the past few weeks Strauss has been busily changing his image.

He has canceled his signal Ash Wednesday rally in the village of Vilshofen—a traditional event at which Strauss showed himself at his shirt-sleeved, beer-drinking, dialect-speaking best to the delight of a predominantly mountain and farming audience.

Instead he will speak Feb. 11 in the more urbane atmosphere of the Nibelungen Hall in nearby Regensburg, which is only 21 kilometers closer to Peking.

He has pushed for engagements in the north, and according to Hamburg's liberal weekly Die Zeit, North Germans "are falling all over themselves to get him to local CDU meetings."

### Dangerous?

He is trying to dispel the notion that he is "a dangerous man."

"What's so dangerous about me?" he asked recently. "Do I go around with a rifle in my leatherbag to murder political opponents? Pretty soon people will accuse me of slaughtering puppy dogs."

The campaign seems to be working. According to one recent poll, Strauss is running even—around 20 per cent—with Stoltenberg and Kohl as a CDU choice for the nomination while Carstens is a poor fourth at 9 per cent.

The possibility that postwar Germany's Bavarian bogeyman may soon come in from the political cold is no longer so remote.

## Letters

### Indochina Dilemma

Anthony Lewis (JETT, Jan. 21) writes, "The [Indochina] war cannot end unless and until the United States stops trying to impose its political solution and lets the indigenous forces arrive at theirs."

This makes sense if you classify Russians, Chinese and their constant arms shipments to Hanoi as "indigenous forces." Otherwise the entire argument falls to the ground with a thud of great dullness and becomes a cloud of pink smoke.

Why don't people think?

A. D. SIMONS,

Plattfhausen, Switzerland.

Only Incidents

When do the French call Palestinians "terrorists"? When they attack in France. When are they called "guerrillas" or "resistance fighters"? When they attack elsewhere.

BERTHOLD WYLER,

Geneva.



## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### South African Take-Over Bid Ends

Gold Fields of South Africa has failed in its bid to acquire Union Corp. mining company and ended the biggest take-over battle in South African financial history. An announcement by Gold Fields of South Africa ended a six-month struggle for control in the mining industry, which the South African press has portrayed as a battle between British and African interests. The attempt by the British-controlled Gold Fields was strongly opposed by the predominantly African General Mining and Finance Corp. The statement from Gold Fields said insufficient acceptances had been received for the offer to be declared unconditional, and "the offer has therefore lapsed."

### French Outlook Said to Improve

Two recent economic surveys reflect slightly more optimistic expectations of French businessmen for the next few months. The first, by the Paris Chamber of Commerce, says declining domestic demand has resulted in a moderation of inflation. It notes, however, that capital spending has lagged and that businessmen expect 10 per cent fewer orders in the first half of 1975 than in the previous six months. But the downturn reflects "a passing phenomenon more than a lasting deterioration," the survey says. Meanwhile, the National Statistics Institute says that although demand continues to weaken, fewer industry heads than a month ago expect to be forced to cut production. This institute reports that foreign demand has been less affected by the general downturn than domestic orders and, in some cases, remains

### West German Chemical Sales Rise

Domestic sales and exports of the West German chemical industry rose 30 per cent to an estimated 85 billion marks in 1974 but growth ebbed sharply toward the end of the year. F.J. Langmann, chairman of the Chemical Industry Federation, says that a second-half flattening trend culminated in a December turnover increase of only 4 to 5 per cent over the year-earlier period. Mr. Langmann noted that high nominal growth was based entirely on price rises. Chemical industry sales had risen 15.3 per cent and production by 14.8 per cent in 1973. Mr. Langmann said that with turnover of 85 billion marks the chemical industry jumped from third place among German industrial sectors to first.

### Japan-Iraq Oil Firm Gets Credit

The Japan Export-Import Bank will extend credits totaling 2 billion yen to Japan-Iraq Oil Development Co. for a joint oil development in Iraq with France's Entreprise de Recherches et d'Activités Pétrolières (ERAP). Bank officials said the credits will account for 80 per cent of the Japanese firm's capital investment in the project. The project calls for ERAP and Japan-Iraq Oil Development to develop oil resources in southern Iraq at an estimated cost of 75 billion yen. The cost is shared 40 per cent by the Japanese firm and 60 per cent by ERAP.

### Also Seeking Share in U.S. Company

## Iran Nearing Oil Agreement With Italians

ROME, Jan. 27 (AP-DJ).—The president of Eni Nazionale, Indro Montanaro, said in an interview published over the weekend that the Italian state energy group had reached a preliminary accord on a long-term oil pact with Iran. The agreement is expected to be made final within a week, he indicated.

It was ENI's first official statement on the possibility of such an accord.

Under the agreement, ENI president, Indro Montanaro, said in an interview from Rome, that Iran would hold options on a 50-per-cent shareholding in what had been Shell Italiana SPA until it was bought

by ENI and turned into Industria Italiana Petroli (IIP). He also said that Iran, through the government's National Iranian Oil Corp. (NIOC), would take shares in ENI activities in Europe and Africa. The most commonly rumored candidate for this move is the West German affiliate of Agip SPA, an ENI subsidiary.

### Would Get Oil

In exchange for these interests, Mr. Montanaro said, ENI would get "oil supplies of which our country has an absolute need" during a trial period "of several years." Mr. Montanaro said that after the trial period the agreement would be cancelled or NIOC would pick up its options on IIP.

Mr. Montanaro also said that no particular guarantees had been offered to Iran about controls of retail prices for oil products. These controls were said by Shell Italiana to have been so low that no profit was possible. This was why they sold out.

British Petroleum Co. sold its Italian subsidiary to private interests for the same stated reasons.

### U.S. Company Eyed

ALGERIA, Jan. 27 (AP-DJ).—Iran is negotiating for a share in an American oil company, Jamshid Amouzgar, Iran's minister of the interior and its top oil official, said in an interview. He indicated that discussion was well along but refused to name the company.

Iran is interested in developing more downstream connections in oil, which would provide it with merchandising flexibility. This was a key reason why Iran sought to make a deal with Ash-

land Oil Co. for a refinery in New York State. Asked why that deal fell through, Mr. Amouzgar said: "That was an old refinery which they were offering us. We had second thoughts about it."

## Growth of U.S. Wheat Stocks Causes Commodity Downturn

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (NYT).—Supplies of wheat, the principal food grain in storage to the United States, are 19 per cent higher than they were a year ago, the Agriculture Department reported Friday.

The existence of the larger stocks, accompanied by increased plantings of winter wheat, has apparently been a major influence in recent declines of wheat prices on commodity markets, experts say.

While the stocks are greater than they were a year ago, use of wheat has been down in recent months, contributing to an easier supply situation.

The wheat supply as of Jan. 1 was 1.1 billion bushels, compared with 827.2 million bushels a year earlier.

Supplies of livestock-feed grains on the other hand, are well below year-earlier levels, the Agriculture Department said. The decrease was 32 per cent compared with Jan. 1, 1974, for the four feed grains—corn, oats, barley and sorghum—with the declines ranging from 19 per cent for corn, the principal livestock feed, to 41 per cent for sorghum. Corn in storage on Jan. 1 total-

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (NYT).—Falling U.S. interest rates attracted a heavy flow of money into the New York Stock Exchange today with institutional buying swelling volume to a record.

The Dow Jones industrial average soared 26.06 points to 692.66, its strongest leap since Oct. 6, 1974, when it gained 28.39 points.

About 1,480 stocks gained with 190 declining.

Volume totaled a record 32.13 million shares compared with 20.67 million shares on Friday. The previous record was 31.73 million set on Aug. 15, 1971. Current trading is over a six-hour session, while the previous record was set in a 5 1/2-hour session.

Analysts said falling interest rates raised hopes for an economic recovery and also made bonds and short-term money instruments less attractive. They said institutions with their heavy cash accumulation began to move back into stocks, partly out of determination not to miss a new stock market upward turn.

Many major banks joined a prime rate cut of 1/4 point to 9 1/2 per cent with analysts forecasting further cuts soon.

Brokers also said there was some interest in the federal appeals court reversal of Texas's victory over the state's oil industry. Neither IBM nor Texas stock traded today.

S.S. Kresge was one of the most active issues on the Big Board, climbing 3 3/4 to 34 7/8. Turnover in the issue included many moderate sized blocks. The issue had recently declined following the company's statement that fourth-quarter net would not equal that of a year earlier.

In other actively traded issues which analysts say showed institutional interest, American

## Investors Go on Buying Spree As Top Banks Cut Prime Rate

Telephone & Telegraph climbed 7/8 to 48. McDonald's Corp. was 3/8 ahead 2 5/8. Southern 11, ahead 1/2 and Chrysler 11 1/2, up 1 1/2.

In other auto stocks, General Motors gained 7/8 to 39 3/8 and Ford 37 1/4 up 1 1/4. Brokers reported interest in rebate plans to stimulate auto sales.

The earlier-neglected drug and chemical stocks were strong. In pharmaceuticals, Pfizer gained 1 to 25 3/4. Merck was 3/8 up 2 1/8 and Syntex 33 7/8, ahead 5/8. In chemicals, Du Pont was 5/8 up 1/2. Monsanto 48 1/2, up 1 3/8. Dow Chemical 59 1/2, up 1 1/2. Allied Chemical 32, ahead 1 1/2 and Union Carbide 44 5/8, up 2 1/8.

Union Carbide reported sharply higher year net.

Carborundum advanced 3 1/8 to 32 1/2. The company reported higher year net.

Nabisco tacked on 2 1/4 to 29 7/8. The company reported sharply higher fourth-quarter net.

The American Stock Exchange market value index closed up 1.73 to 72.78.

Volume rose sharply to 3,246 million shares from 2,131 million Friday.

The most active issue was Cook Industries, which closed at 11, up 1/4, on volume of 112,300 shares.

Also active were Champion Home Builders, 3 1/4 up 1/4, Canadian Javelin, 7 1/8, off 7/8, McCulloch Oil, 4 up 1/8 and Syntex 33 7/8, up 5/8.

On the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ industrial average rose 1.81 to 64.20.

The money market closed mixed. The official side of the market—federal funds and Treasury bills—was firmer, but the private

sector—bank and other paper—eased.

Treasury bills were erratic. Gains in yield ranged to around 20 basis points at one stage as operators realigned their portfolios ahead of this week's Treasury funding package.

However, there was some demand in late trading and losses were cut or reversed. By the close movements ranged to gains in yield of eight basis points to losses ranging to 10 basis points in the more actively traded issues.

In Chicago soybean and soybean oil futures fell sharply on the Board of Trade and influenced lower prices for other commodities.

The active selling in the last hour produced limit declines in soybeans and in oil. Soybeans lost 20 cents a bushel and oil was down 100 points, or 1 cent a pound. Soybean meal fell 86 a ton. Wheat futures declined 19 cents, just 1 cent short of a limit move. Corn fell 9 cents, 1 cent short of a daily limit.

## U.S. Machine Tool Orders Plunge 66 Per Cent

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP-DJ).—Machine tool orders in December slipped below November's levels and were 66 per cent below a

year before. Producers of these key capital goods say they have seen no sign of improvement in January.

December orders totaled only

\$78.5 million, down 1.5 per cent from November's \$79.7 million and less than a third of the order rate in 1974's first nine months, according to National Machine Tool Builders' Association figures. In December 1973, orders totaled \$223.3 million.

Last month the big drop came in orders for lathes, milling machines, grinders, machining centers, boring mills and other machines to shape metal by cutting. Net orders for these machines fell 35 per cent to \$59.3 million from \$91 million in November and were only a third of the \$179.3 million of December 1973, the association said.

Orders for all 1974 were \$2.5 billion, down from \$2.61 billion in 1973, the association said.

Despite the low order rate and large number of cancellations in the final quarter, most machine-tool builders ended the year with good backlogs. The industry total was \$2.55 billion, up 23 per cent from a year earlier.

### Productivity Drops

In another report, the Labor Department said U.S. productivity in the private economy declined at an annual rate of 5.1 per cent in the fourth quarter compared with a 4.3-per-cent drop in the third quarter.

In the non-farm sector productivity declined 3.7 per cent in the fourth quarter compared with a 2.4-per-cent decline in the preceding quarter.

The Labor Department said non-farm productivity has fallen for seven consecutive quarters, the longest period of decline in productivity since the statistics began in 1947.

## Company Reports

| Ashland Oil Canada |      |      |  |
|--------------------|------|------|--|
|                    | 1973 | 1974 |  |
| Fourth Quarter     |      |      |  |
| Revenue (millions) | 47.5 | 36.7 |  |
| Profits (millions) | 3.3  | 3.2  |  |
| Per Share          | 0.26 | 0.25 |  |

| Marathon Oil       |       |       |  |
|--------------------|-------|-------|--|
|                    | 1973  | 1974  |  |
| Fourth Quarter     |       |       |  |
| Revenue (millions) | 831.6 | 558.8 |  |
| Profits (millions) | 40.8  | 56.5  |  |
| Per Share          | 1.38  | 1.28  |  |

| Monsanto           |         |         |  |
|--------------------|---------|---------|--|
|                    | 1973    | 1974    |  |
| Fourth Quarter     |         |         |  |
| Revenue (millions) | 2,176.8 | 1,258.7 |  |
| Profits (millions) | 170.5   | 129.4   |  |
| Per Share          | 5.70    | 4.23    |  |

| Consolidated Foods |       |       |  |
|--------------------|-------|-------|--|
|                    | 1973  | 1974  |  |
| Fourth Quarter     |       |       |  |
| Revenue (millions) | 230.9 | 200.6 |  |
| Profits (millions) | 8.2   | 5.9   |  |
| Per Share          | 0.67  | 0.90  |  |

| Six Months         |       |       |  |
|--------------------|-------|-------|--|
|                    | 1973  | 1974  |  |
| Revenue (millions) | 862.9 | 778.8 |  |
| Profits (millions) | 10.9  | 23.7  |  |
| Per Share          | 1.71  | 3.50  |  |

| Decca Air Lines    |       |       |  |
|--------------------|-------|-------|--|
|                    | 1973  | 1974  |  |
| Fourth Quarter     |       |       |  |
| Revenue (millions) | 336.6 | 292.3 |  |
| Profits (millions) | 12.3  | 22.8  |  |
| Per Share          | 0.62  | 1.15  |  |

| Six Months         |       |       |  |
|--------------------|-------|-------|--|
|                    | 1973  | 1974  |  |
| Revenue (millions) | 697.8 | 569.5 |  |
| Profits (millions) | 35.9  | 40.3  |  |
| Per Share          | 1.66  | 2.03  |  |

| Georgia-Pacific    |       |       |  |
|--------------------|-------|-------|--|
|                    | 1973  | 1974  |  |
| Fourth Quarter     |       |       |  |
| Revenue (millions) | 574.9 | 551.7 |  |
| Profits (millions) | 33.6  | 36.1  |  |
| Per Share          | 0.53  | 0.67  |  |

| Six Months         |         |         |  |
|--------------------|---------|---------|--|
|                    | 1973    | 1974    |  |
| Revenue (millions) | 3,322.4 | 2,222.7 |  |
| Profits (millions) | 164.4   | 163.8   |  |
| Per Share          | 2.91    | 2.90    |  |

| Fourth Quarter     |         |         |  |
|--------------------|---------|---------|--|
|                    | 1973    | 1974    |  |
| Revenue (millions) | 2,795.7 | 2,615.4 |  |
| Profits (millions) | 0.3     | 0.1     |  |
| Per Share          | 0.28    | 0.20    |  |

| Kahn and Hess      |         |       |  |
|--------------------|---------|-------|--|
|                    | 1973    | 1974  |  |
| Fourth Quarter     |         |       |  |
| Revenue (millions) | 2,422.2 | 212.3 |  |
| Profits (millions) | 13.0    | 18.1  |  |
| Per Share          | 0.94    | 1.42  |  |

| Year               |         |       |  |
|--------------------|---------|-------|--|
|                    | 1973    | 1974  |  |
| Revenue (millions) | 1,021.0 | 758.6 |  |
| Profits (millions) | 74.4    | 65.7  |  |
| Per Share          | 5.63    | 5.16  |  |

| United Aircraft Prod. |         |         |  |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|--|
|                       | 1973    | 1974    |  |
| Fourth Quarter        |         |         |  |
| Revenue (millions)    | 2,795.7 | 2,615.4 |  |
| Profits (millions)    | 0.3     | 0.1     |  |
| Per Share             | 0.28    | 0.20    |  |

| Year               |      |      |  |
|--------------------|------|------|--|
|                    | 1973 | 1974 |  |
| Revenue (millions) | 100  | 10.8 |  |
| Profits (millions) | 0.7  | 0.9  |  |
| Per Share          | 1.04 | 1.21 |  |

## Costs, Tax Fears Snag U.K. North Sea Oil

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP-DJ).—Economic salvation through North Sea oil, the tantalizing life belt that is supposed to save financially floundering Britain if enough flows in time, is bobbing out of reach again.

In the wake of Barmah Oil Co.'s cave-in, runaway inflation in the oil fields and uncertainty over the government's oil policies, financing for the North Sea has turned sticky.

Labor unrest and the technical problems in pioneering deep-water production platforms had already pushed much of the expected North Sea output back a year.

Only last July London bankers were still calling North Sea oil one of the best loan bets around, but now they are wary of lending money on projects with an increasingly uncertain payout. Some oil companies say they have to search as hard for money as they do for oil.

### Time Not Ripe

"We're continuing to discuss North Sea financing with several customers, but we've agreed that this isn't the time to go ahead," says a banker in Chase Manhattan's London oil group.

Indeed, Kenneth Marky, vice-president in charge of First National City Bank's oil group here, reports "a general slowdown in North Sea finance."

At a time when Mr. Marky estimates the oil industry must line up at least \$5 billion to keep North Sea development moving, lending for that development has "degenerated into a first-class credit-only situation."

Money is available for the big oil firms but many smaller companies are not able to obtain development financing now.

Just how much oil production actually faces delay because of the finance drought is debatable. Citibank's Mr. Marky and others say the problem could hold up production of a quarter to a third of North Sea oil.

The British government, whose credit rating depends largely on

North Sea development's going well, tends to minimize the problem. Oil companies do not.

Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), Phillips Petroleum Co. and Continental Oil Co. say they have already cut back exploration and development in the face of uncertainty that is giving bankers pause on North Sea loans.

J. J. Reynolds, chairman of Continental's British North Sea subsidiary, contends that 60 per cent of all the North Sea oil is in fields that cannot provide an economic return if any of the government's proposed petroleum revenue tax is applied to them.

Inflation also gives banks pause. Robert Oplat, of Chase Manhattan's oil group, notes that the cost of North Sea fields has climbed "while their cash flow is being threatened."

Martin Lovegrove of London & Dominion Trust U.K. Ltd., calculated capital costs for a North Sea oil field a year ago at \$2,350 a barrel per day of peak producing capacity. By June he put it at \$2,820. In September he raised it to \$3,325 and now he figures it at \$4,640.

That \$4,640, by Mr. Lovegrove's estimate, would be the cost of developing a field today where oil has already been found. Cost

for a field in the unexplored area off Scotland is figured by British Petroleum Co. group finance coordinator Quentin Morris at \$7,000 a barrel per day of peak production.

### Tax Uncertainty

Also a big uncertainty is how much Britain will tax offshore oil profits. Companies do know that each oil field will be taxed as a separate enterprise, so they cannot offset losses of one field against profits on another, or average out profits on two or more fields. The government has suggested the rate will fall somewhere between 45 per cent and 65 per cent. The rate and details of its application are under discussion.

A problem, companies say, is that a tax rate allowing a fair return on the larger, earlier fields, like BP's Forties field or Shell's Brent, would render development of the smaller, later fields, like the 300-million-barrel Hutton field, uneconomical.

"We participate in Hutton and we know it would be uneconomical at these rates" of 45 per cent to 65 per cent, says Clark Fuller Jr., president of Amoco (U.K.) Exploration Co.

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|                   | Open   | Close  | N.C. |
|-------------------|--------|--------|------|
| London Fix        | 179.50 | 179.00 | +1.5 |
| Zurich            | 179.00 | 179.75 | +2.0 |
| Paris (12.5 kilo) | 185.71 | 184.29 | +0.5 |

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Jan. 27, 1975  
 Head Office, New York

[illegible]

|    |     | Dpen   | High   | Low    | Closa  | Net    |
|----|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 30 | Ind | 663.43 | 698.69 | 678.43 | 692.66 | +26.05 |
| 20 | Trn | 154.46 | 158.60 | 153.35 | 156.79 | +3.60  |
| 15 | Utl | 79.24  | 81.54  | 78.83  | 80.75  | +1.79  |
| 65 | 5%k | 221.23 | 226.66 | 219.69 | 224.51 | +7.04  |

| Standard & Poor's |       |       |       |       |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                   | High  | Low   | Close | N.C.  |
| 425 Industrials   | 84.29 | 81.80 | 83.57 | +2.72 |
| 15 Railroads      | 38.65 | 37.55 | 38.12 | +0.79 |
| 60 Utilities      | 49.45 | 47.05 | 48.01 | +1.00 |
| 60 Stocks         | 74.02 | 72.74 | 73.77 | +1.23 |

|                | High  | Low   | Close | N.C.  |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Composite      | 40.14 | 39.49 | 40.12 | +1.28 |
| Industrials    | 43.02 | 42.41 | 43.00 | +1.46 |
| Transportation | 29.23 | 28.83 | 29.23 | +0.98 |
| Utility        | 30.61 | 30.31 | 30.58 | +0.63 |
| Finance        | 46.25 | 46.43 | 46.75 | +1.47 |

| Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. |    |                  |         |       |
|-------------------------|----|------------------|---------|-------|
|                         |    | Shares<br>Bought | Sales   | Short |
| Jan.                    | 24 | 334,124          | 298,340 | 2,823 |
| Jan.                    | 23 | 319,203          | 264,429 | 3,876 |
| Jan.                    | 22 | 191,891          | 243,656 | 2,773 |
| Jan.                    | 21 | 217,540          | 251,196 | 2,361 |
| Jan.                    | 20 | 217,648          | 272,352 | 4,470 |
| Jan.                    | 17 | 220,075          | 241,128 | 3,669 |

\*These totals are included in the sales figures.

**American Express International Banking Corporation, London**

## كزامن الكُحل



# New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

| Stocks and Div in \$              | High  | Low   | Close | Change |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Continental (from preceding page) |       |       |       |        |
| 34 Humana                         | 5.40  | 5.30  | 5.35  | +1/8   |
| 134 Hush                          | 11.10 | 11.00 | 11.05 | +1/8   |
| 124 Hush                          | 11.10 | 11.00 | 11.05 | +1/8   |
| 124 Hush                          | 11.10 | 11.00 | 11.05 | +1/8   |
| 124 Hush                          | 11.10 | 11.00 | 11.05 | +1/8   |
| 124 Hush                          | 11.10 | 11.00 | 11.05 | +1/8   |
| 124 Hush                          | 11.10 | 11.00 | 11.05 | +1/8   |
| 124 Hush                          | 11.10 | 11.00 | 11.05 | +1/8   |
| 124 Hush                          | 11.10 | 11.00 | 11.05 | +1/8   |
| 124 Hush                          | 11.10 | 11.00 | 11.05 | +1/8   |

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|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Continental (from preceding page) |       |       |       |        |
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| 134 Hush                          | 11.10 | 11.00 | 11.05 | +1/8   |
| 124 Hush                          | 11.10 | 11.00 | 11.05 | +1/8   |
| 124 Hush                          | 11.10 | 11.00 | 11.05 | +1/8   |
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| 124 Hush                          | 11.10 | 11.00 | 11.05 | +1/8   |
| 124 Hush                          | 11.10 | 11.00 | 11.05 | +1/8   |
| 124 Hush                          | 11.10 | 11.00 | 11.05 | +1/8   |
| 124 Hush                          | 11.10 | 11.00 | 11.05 | +1/8   |

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|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
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| 124 Hush                          | 11.10 | 11.00 | 11.05 | +1/8   |
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| 124 Hush                          | 11.10 | 11.00 | 11.05 | +1/8   |
| 124 Hush                          | 11.10 | 11.00 | 11.05 | +1/8   |
| 124 Hush                          | 11.10 | 11.00 | 11.05 | +1/8   |
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| 124 Hush                          | 11.10 | 11.00 | 11.05 | +1/8   |
| 124 Hush                          | 11.10 | 11.00 | 11.05 | +1/8   |

| Stocks and Div in \$              | High  | Low   | Close | Change |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Continental (from preceding page) |       |       |       |        |
| 34 Humana                         | 5.40  | 5.30  | 5.35  | +1/8   |
| 134 Hush                          | 11.10 | 11.00 | 11.05 | +1/8   |
| 124 Hush                          | 11.10 | 11.00 | 11.05 | +1/8   |
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| 124 Hush                          | 11.10 | 11.00 | 11.05 | +1/8   |

| Stocks and Div in \$              | High  | Low   | Close | Change |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
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**Morgan Guaranty Trust Company**

OF NEW YORK

Consolidated statement of condition December 31, 1974

**Assets**

Cash and due from banks . . . . . \$ 3,276,891,075

Interest-bearing deposits at banks . . . . . 3,540,100,095

U. S. Treasury securities . . . . . 844,701,105

Obligations of U. S. government



[illegible]

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

**D'INVESTISSEMENT**

**COMPAGNIE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT**, a Luxembourg Holding Company with an authorized capital of U.S. \$30 million of which U.S. \$10 million were paid up when incorporated in January, 1973, has recently called up the remaining U.S. \$20 million. The capital of **COMPAGNIE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT** is divided between the following shareholders:

- KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY;
- GOVERNMENT OF AEU DRABI;
- THE NATIONAL INVESTMENT COMPANY (Libya);
- THE BANK OF KUWAIT & THE MIDDLE EAST;
- THE GULF BANK (Kuwait);
- BANK OF SUDAN;
- QATAR NATIONAL BANK;
- BANQUE DU LIBAN & D'OUTRE MER;
- THE NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK (Saudi Arabia);
- BANQUE NATIONALE DE TUNISIE;
- UNION BANCAIRE POUR LE COMMERCE & L'INDUSTRIE (Tunisia);
- BANQUE NATIONALE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT ECONOMIQUE (Morocco);
- BANQUE CENTRALE POPULAIRE (Morocco);
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- SOCIETE FINANCIERE EUROPEENNE-S.F.E. LUXEMBURG;
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- BANCO DO BRASIL;
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- CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE;
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- UNION DE BANQUES SUISSES.

It should be noted that the **SOCIETE FINANCIERE EUROPEENNE** is itself a subsidiary of:

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- BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO;
- BANK OF AMERICA;
- BANQUE DE BRUXELLES;
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- BARCLAYS BANK LTD.;
- DRESNER BANK AG;
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**COMPAGNIE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT** is the main shareholder of **BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT-B.A.I.**, a French investment bank with capital of Fr.F. 50 million, the head office of which is located at 12 Place Vendôme, Paris.

## Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

[illegible]

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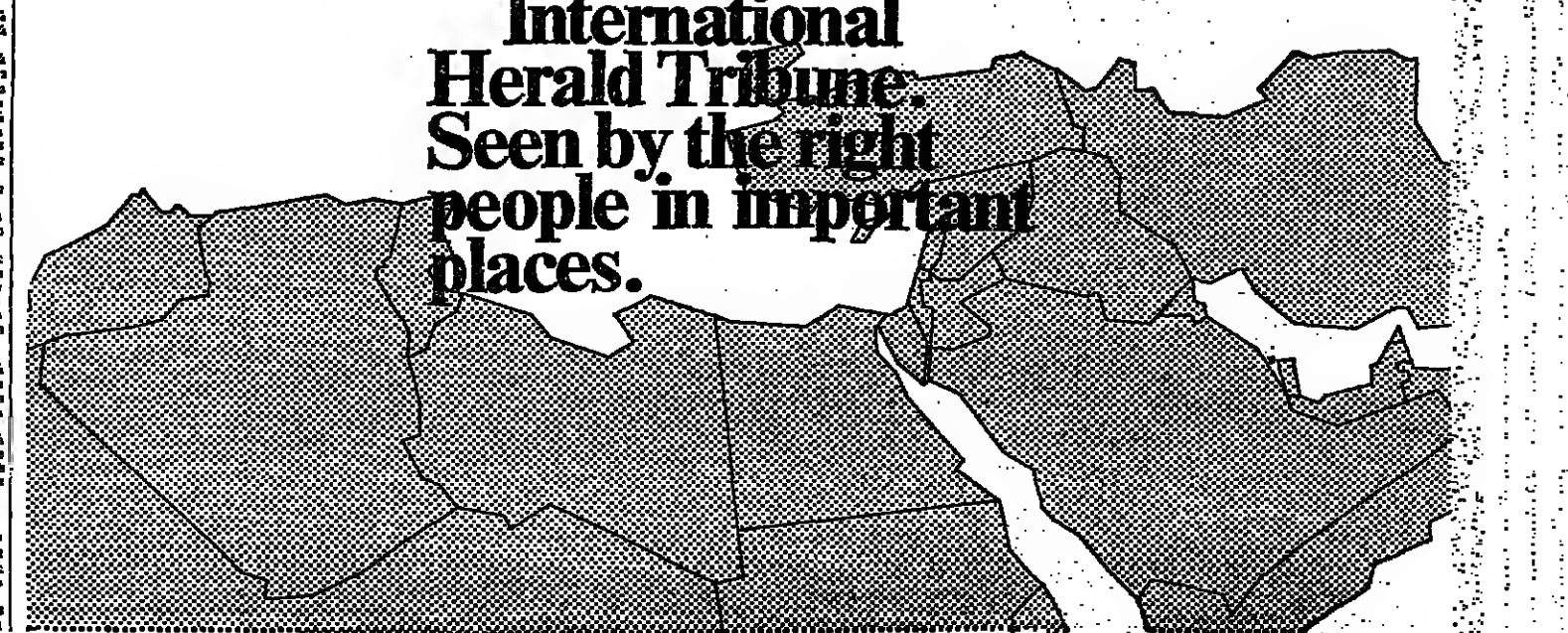
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## International

**Herald Tribune.**  
Seen by the right  
people in important  
places.









**-By Will Weng**

A 12x12 crossword puzzle grid. The grid is filled with black squares, and the numbers 1 through 61 are placed in the starting squares of the words. The numbers are distributed as follows:

- Row 1: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
- Row 2: 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34
- Row 3: 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52
- Row 4: 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61

|             | G  | F  |          | G          | F  |    |          |
|-------------|----|----|----------|------------|----|----|----------|
| ALGAYRE     | 16 | 61 | Cloudy   | MADRID     | 10 | 59 | Overcast |
| ASSISTEDARE | 10 | 61 | Rain     | MILAN      | 8  | 45 | Rain     |
| ATKIN       | 13 | 37 | Fog      | MONTREAL   | 2  | 36 | Cloudy   |
| ATLANS      | 11 | 70 | Cloudy   | MOSCOW     | 8  | 32 | Snow     |
| BELOIT      | 10 | 30 | Showers  | MUNICH     | 10 | 40 | Cloudy   |
| BELGRADE    | 10 | 61 | Cloudy   | NAGASAKI   | 6  | 45 | Cloudy   |
| BERLIN      | 3  | 27 | Cloudy   | NICE       | 13 | 31 | Cloudy   |
| BRUSSELS    | 10 | 20 | Rain     | OSLO       | 4  | 21 | Cloudy   |
| BURBANK     | 10 | 61 | Cloudy   | PARIS      | 10 | 36 | Cloudy   |
| CUIJO       | 16 | 61 | Cloudy   | PRAGUE     | 3  | 41 | Cloudy   |
| CASABLANCA  | 16 | 61 | Cloudy   | ROME       | 12 | 35 | Cloudy   |
| COPENHAGEN  | 3  | 41 | Cloudy   | SARAJEVO   | 4  | 34 | Cloudy   |
| COSTA MESA  | 10 | 61 | Fair     | STOCKHOLM  | 7  | 27 | Fair     |
| DUBLIN      | 7  | 43 | Overcast | TEHRAN     | 7  | 36 | Cloudy   |
| EDMUNDBURG  | 7  | 27 | Rain     | TEL AVIV   | 16 | 61 | Rain     |
| EL PASO     | 10 | 61 | Cloudy   | TOKYO      | 10 | 36 | Cloudy   |
| FRANKFURT   | 2  | 36 | Raid     | VENICE     | 7  | 45 | Overcast |
| GENEVA      | 8  | 40 | Showers  | VIENNA     | 2  | 43 | Fair     |
| GLASSBORO   | 10 | 61 | Cloudy   | WASHINGTON | 7  | 45 | Cloudy   |
| ISTANBUL    | 8  | 45 | Cloudy   | WASHINGTON | 6  | 43 | Fair     |
| LAS PALMAS  | 14 | 77 | Cloudy   | ZURICH     | 1  | 31 | Cloudy   |
| LISBON      | 15 | 39 | Cloudy   |            |    |    |          |
| LONDON      | 10 | 61 | Overcast |            |    |    |          |
| LOS ANGELES | 17 | 63 | Cloudy   |            |    |    |          |

n: 1700day's readings: 0.5, CANA  
n: 1700 GMT, others at 1300 GMT.

— 171 Jardine Selection NV \$10.04 1 — Offer prices: 2 — Asked


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## Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

|       |      |      |                          |
|-------|------|------|--------------------------|
| South | Pass | 2 ♣  | West led the heart king. |
| North | Pass | 2 ♠  |                          |
| East  | Pass | Pass |                          |

**-By Alan Trusc-**

♠ AK642  
 ♥ 9  
 ♦ KQ95  
 ♣ 976

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:  
 South West North East  
 1 ♣ 1 ♦ 2 ♣ 2 ♦  
 2 ♣ Pass 2 ♣ 4 ♦  
 3 ♣ Pass Pass 4 ♣  
 4 ♣ West led the heart king.

The diamond queen was cashed and a low spade was led to trick seven in dummy. East won with the nine and returned a heart. South discarded one of her diamonds and, once, and then other on dummy's next trick. East's heart suit led away from the spade queen at the finish to give South seven tricks.



"WHAT A MESS! BRING ME SOMETHING TO CLEAN THIS UP!"

هكذا من الخصل



## Littler Ends Miller's Streak

a challenger, taking a triple bogey.

There was Orville Moody splashing his way to an 87.

And there was Miller—the young man who captured the imagination of the nation's golfing millions with his fantastic success in two Arizona tournaments—suddenly very mortal and struggling just as the others. He came from bunker on the 14th, then got it in a trap, left it there and made double bogey on the 15th.

When it was over, the placid Littler had won with a 280 total, 8 under par. Green was second with a final 69—the best round of the day—and a 294 total.

Green was the only man in the field who escaped without a bogey in the final round, but he commented, "I made some pretty good pars—11 on 13. I holed a 20-foot downhill, side-hill, breaking, curving putt that was worth 30 miles an hour."

## Falcons May Solve QB Problem

Black White, or Oklahoma line-  
backer Rod Shoate, or Jackson  
State linebacker Robert Brazile,  
Jackson State running back  
Walter Payton.  
The draft will run for two days

## Items Today

building a championship club  
just five years after finishing 1-  
3. That year their first pick was  
Louisiana Tech quarterback  
Terry Bradshaw, now their  
quarterback.

Associated Press

Bank falls 24¢

**Action Is Fast**

The proceeding took less than five minutes and Forbes was released on personal recognizance to one of his co-counsel, Ron Keshbeshner of Minneapolis. He is to return to the Hennepin County Jail.

Chicago 3, California 2; Bull, Bol-  
teger, Korrell; Wein, B. Stewart,  
Altonreid, 1; Pittsburgh 2, Laifur 4,  
Hornrich 2, Wilson; Larouchie, Stach-  
usen.  
Dallas 4, Buffalo 3; Eccleston 2,  
Hall, McCreary; Esji, Gare, Mar-  
shall.

North Carolina and Notre Dame used four-corner stall defenses for their upsets. Ahead, 61-60, with 10 minutes remaining in the game, North Carolina

Oregon State climbed to the top of the Pacific-Eight Conference with a 72-71 overtime upset of Oregon. When was the last time a team other than UCLA or Southern California led the conference?

ing the Bruins' 84-78 loss to Notre Dame, said, "I played at Notre Dame as a player and coached here many times. When I played at Notre Dame I had to fight for my life, just as we do when I come here as a coach."

ference with a T3-T1 overtime upset of Oregon. When was the last time a team other than UCLA or Southern California led the conference?



## Art Buchwald

## Forget the Alamo

WASHINGTON—Last week it was reported in the newspapers that a Saudi Arabian sheikh made an offer to buy the Alamo, Texas's most revered shrine. It seems Sheikh al-Ahmed al-Hamdan contacted a Houston lawyer, told him his son had been in San Antonio and had been taken with the beauty of the famed Texas shrine and, since he loved his son very much, he wanted to buy it for him.



Buchwald

The attorney immediately contacted Gov. Dolph Briscoe and was informed the Alamo was not for sale. This came as a surprise, since this is the first time since the oil crisis that anyone in the United States has refused to sell something to an Arab sheikh.

But I'm sure there will be other calls from the Middle East concerning our monuments.

"This is Sheikh Abdullah Ben Doon, who is looking for a small wedding gift for my daughter. What would you suggest?"

"Well, sheikh, how about a

priceless diamond necklace and tiara?"

"I had something a little more sentimental in mind. When my daughter was a schoolgirl, she visited the Mormon Tabernacle in Salt Lake City."

"Yes?"

"I would like to buy it for her."

"I'll check it out for you, sheikh—one Mormon Tabernacle. Let me ask you this. If for some reason it's not for sale, could you give me a second choice?"

"She also said she liked Yosemite National Park."

"Right. I can't get Yosemite, do you think she'd take the Yellowstone National Park instead?"

"My daughter didn't say anything about Yellowstone. It has no sentimental value for her."

"What about Las Vegas, sheikh? It would be kind of fun when she cuts open the wedding cake to find the dead inside."

"It's too frivolous. My daughter is a very serious person. Could you tell me how much they're asking for St. Patrick's Cathedral?"

"Not offhand, but I'll call the cardinal this afternoon and see if he'll accept an offer. You wouldn't consider the Metropolitan Museum of Art as an alternative, would you?"

"Sheikh al-Rumallah gave his daughter a diamond necklace for her birthday. I want to do something better for my child, who is twice as beautiful."

"I gotcha. You want something tasteful but different than the run-of-the-mill sheikh wedding present. I'll tell you what's really nice—the Supreme Court Building in Washington."

"No, I believe that is more for a boy. I want something that has a little romance to it."

"There's always the Grand Canyon."

"I think that's a little obvious."

"What about Princeton University?"

"Hmm. That's not a bad idea. But I'll be honest with you. If I'm going to buy her a school, I'd rather buy her Oxford. It has a more antique feeling to it."

"I don't want to knock the British, but I heard Oxford is really run-down. She would have to spend a lot of her own money fixing it up. With Princeton the upkeep is cheaper and she can move right in tomorrow."

"I am not interested in bargains. This is my eldest daughter and price is no object."

"Of course. Well, I think I have a good idea of the hall park we're talking about. I'll make a few calls and get back to you."

"Thank you. By the way, what news do you have about my offer to buy Grant's Tomb for my grandson?"

"I'm working on it, sheikh, I'm working on it."

## One Night in Moscow...

Zoya Fyodorova, whose physical beauty has faded but who still acts, recalls a love story with some details added by her daughter.

By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW, Jan. 27 (NYT)—As the plot of a modern opera or play, the story might seem derivative or even banal: An American naval officer, stationed in Moscow near the end of World War II, and a beautiful Russian movie actress meet and fall in love. The night the war ends in Europe they conceive a child. He is ordered to leave the country; she is imprisoned after her daughter is born. The daughter becomes a beautiful actress, but she has never seen her father. Years later, mother and daughter learn that the officer, now an old man, is ill, living in America. He wants to see his daughter before he dies.

But this, essentially, is the story told the other day by Zoya and Victoria Fyodorova, mother and daughter, both prominent Soviet movie actresses, as they paced nervously or sat fidgeting in their Moscow apartment. They said that the American officer is named Jackson Tate, that he is now 77, suffers serious heart trouble and lives in Orange Park, Fla. The Fyodorova women say he has invited Victoria to visit him and that she had asked Soviet authorities for permission to go to America for three months.

## Nothing Political

Victoria, who is now 29, said there was nothing political in her decision to apply for an exit visa and that she intends to return to her mother in Moscow. She has received no reply from the authorities, but she feels that in the two weeks since she applied, her film colleagues have grown cool to her. She said that her portrait was immediately removed from the public office of Sovinformexport in downtown Moscow and that the security agent at her studio told her she had disappointed her wish to go to America. She said, however, that nothing is more important to her now than seeing her father.

In an interview with two American correspondents, Victoria, who is 29 and divorced, was calmer than her 63-year-old mother, who never married. The women have several letters and photographs, apparently from Jackson Tate. Tate-haired, green-eyed Victoria has a dimpled chin and a long straight nose which make her resemble Jackson Tate rather than Zoya. One of the letters, dated Sept. 12, 1973, the year the women say they established contact with Mr. Tate, reads: "It is inconceivable to me to believe a great oaf could feel any danger from us after so long a time, or cause sorrow to a child who was only the result of a great love between us. I am now 75 years old and my life is behind me. The need is very short. 'I loved you then,' the letter continues,

"and I still love you and cherish the memories of the short year we had together. I will never forget that wonderful night of VE Day when you lay in my arms and Victoria was conceived and we decided if it was a boy it would be Victor and if a girl Victoria for the great victory the world had achieved. We had done no harm to anyone—only loved each other. Why should we be the subject of malice from a powerful political organization or government; and certainly there could be no onus to... the innocent child of our union... and to you Victoria, my darling daughter, I can only say I am sorry that my love for Zoya has caused you so much trouble and unhappiness..."

## Beauty Faded

Zoya Fyodorova, whose physical beauty has faded but who still acts, recalls the story, with some details added by her daughter, as follows:

Zoya met Capt. Jackson Tate, a deputy naval officer of the American Embassy, at a Foreign Ministry reception in 1945. They fell in love. Towards the end of the year, after warnings from the Soviet secret police to end his relationship with the actress, the officer was declared persona non grata. He left the country while Zoya was on tour without knowing that she was pregnant. She returned to Moscow, gave birth to Victoria in January, 1946, and was arrested and imprisoned for espionage. While she was detained, her pictures continued to be shown publicly. The child lived with an aunt in Kazakhstan, Soviet Central Asia, until 1953 when she and her mother were reunited in Moscow. At first, Zoya did not tell the child she was her mother. One day, Victoria guessed the truth and called Zoya "mamochka"—"mommy." Zoya wept. Repeated efforts to contact Jackson Tate failed until a few years ago. An American woman named Irene Kirk was told Zoya's story in 1959 when the American was a guide at the U.S. exhibit in Moscow.

The former exhibit guide finally contacted Jackson Tate. About 18 months ago the Fyodorova women and the retired officer began to exchange letters and telephone calls. He knows only a few words of Russian, but managed to say to Victoria, "Ya lyublyu tebya ochen'."—"I love you very much"—and Victoria replied, "Daddy, I love you." In English, Victoria said that one of her movies, titled "Doye" ("The Two") was shown in the United States under the title, she thinks, "Ballad of Love." In it she plays a deaf mute. She said she hoped, somehow, that her father would see it and recognize her, which he did not. Jackson Tate married for the first time 11 years ago.



Victoria Fyodorova

As the two women took turns telling the story, Zoya showed a visitor a snapshot of an elderly man, apparently in a garden. On the back of the picture was written, "1973—to Zoya my love—Jack."

Zoya looked at the picture, then said in English, "I also would like to see him again."

## From the U.S.: 'Why Is The World Interested?'

By Robert Kistler

LOS ANGELES—"I don't know why the world is interested in something that is 30 years old," Mr. Tate said of his 1944 Moscow love affair with Russian film star Zoya Fyodorova. "But it's all true."

The voice of Mr. Tate, Rear Adm. (Retired), U.S. Navy, was strong, definitely military, as it came over the telephone from Orange Park last night.

He was read a news report of the letter he wrote Zoya in 1973 in which he told the woman who bore him a daughter: "I loved you then and I still love you." Did Mr. Tate still feel that way?

"Well," he said after a pause. "You've got to remember that was a long time ago and I've done a lot of things since, including being married for 11 years."

"The daughter I feel a great deal of sympathy for and I've told her that. I would be glad to do anything for her if I could if she can get over to this country..."

What about the child's mother? "Well, my God," Mr. Tate said, "when you get to be 77 you don't think about much of anything other than trying to live another day. If I make it through this winter, I'll consider myself lucky."

Mr. Tate confirmed that he has had open heart surgery and that he candidly doesn't believe he will "be around too much longer."

"But, that's just one of those things," he said, referring to his poor health. "When you get to be my age, you don't kid yourself."

Los Angeles Times

## PEOPLE: Watching a Thumbail

For the past 33 years, Dr. William Bean, 65, has been contemplating his left thumbnail, watching it grow. He has, according to Stuart Auerbach of The Washington Post, compiled the longest continuous record of fingernail growth in the world. He has found—and duly reported in medical publications—that his thumbnail grows more slowly when he is sick.

Dr. Bean is a distinguished physician, former editor of the Archives of Internal Medicine and former head of the department of medicine at the University of Iowa. Then why thumbnails? Because, he said, when he was in the Army in 1941 he realized that no one had ever measured the growth of fingernails over a long period of time. "I've been at it ever since. It is a simple study. It doesn't require any grants."

How fast does his thumbnail normally grow? 1.45 centimeters in 148 days in 1973.

A prisoner in a Kiel, West Germany, jail who complained that he found a cat's claw in his pea soup has been told he was wrong. A veterinarian identified the object as a pig's tooth.

Former actress Sue Lyon has changed her mind—again. Now she says she no longer intends to divorce her husband, Gary (Cotton) Adams, an inmate at the Colorado penitentiary. Miss Lyon, 28, filed for divorce last November, saying that their year-old marriage had caused her to lose numerous movie contracts. Adams is serving 40 years for second-degree murder and robbery. When she went to visit him last week, he told her "Honey, we're not getting divorced. Why should we? It would cost \$400 and only make the lawyer happy." Miss Lyon says that she is now working as a cocktail waitress—"I'm the best waitress you ever saw"—at a Denver nightclub and that she is perfectly content. "Why can't I be what I am, and I'm a waitress."

The daughter of the late silent screen actor Harold Lloyd has filed a \$6-million suit in Los Angeles against author Richard Schickel, the New York Graphic Society Ltd., Time-Life Films, Inc., and Time, Inc. Gloria Gosselt says that the family's name has been defamed in the book, "Harold Lloyd, the Shape of Laughter."

Rep. Barry Goldwater Jr., R-Calif., says he may seek the Senate seat of John Tunney, a Democrat expected to run for a second term in 1976. "It is something I'm seriously looking at," said Goldwater. Also in the running: Robert Finch, former Nixon cabinet member and ex-Lieutenant governor of California.

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The Ambassador of the United Arab Emirates to Britain bought a 17th-century castle, about 1700 for the Emir of the emirate, according to Reuters. Said Mohamed al-Tajer was reported to have paid more than \$200,000 for the castle, which on about 385 acres in the English and was the setting "Casino Royale," the James Bond film.

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Actor Burt Reynolds' headlist of the top 10 male actors chosen recently by newly formed Men's Watch Inc. Reynolds was chosen "animal magnetism" masculine sense of humor and great looks from top to bottom. Sexy Mallory of San Diego, a friend of the group, called it a "list of the top 10 male actors." Reynolds, a former Nixon cabinet member and ex-Lieutenant governor of California.

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## AMERICA CALLING

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